

The First Civilization in Europe  
and the Oldest Gold in the World—  
Varna, Bulgaria.





ブルガリアの遺宝  
世界最古の黄金文明展

---

発行：財団法人 日本テレビ放送網文化事業団  
編集・翻訳：江上波夫，林 俊雄，堀 暁  
制作：印象社

**The First Civilization in Europe  
and the Oldest Gold in the World —  
Varna, Bulgaria.**

---

Published by: Nippon Television Network Cultural Society  
Edited and Translated by: Namio Egami, Toshio Hayashi, Akira Hori  
Produced by: Insho-sha

ブルガリアの遺宝

# 世界最古の黄金文明展

The First Civilization in Europe  
and the Oldest Gold in the World—  
Varna, Bulgaria.

会期—1982年7月15日～8月3日

会場—伊勢丹美術館

主催：

ブルガリア人民共和国文化省／財団法人日本テレビ放送網文化事業団

後援：

外務省／文化庁／ブルガリア大使館／東京都教育委員会

日本テレビ放送網株式会社／読売新聞社

協力：

日本万国博覧会記念協会／社団法人 日本オリエント学会

Dates of Exhibition : 15 July—3 August, 1982

Site of Exhibition : Isetan Museum of Art

Organized by:

The Committee for Culture of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

Nippon Television Network Cultural Society

Under the patronage of:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

Agency for Cultural Affairs of Japan

The Embassy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

Tokyo Metropolitan Board of Education

Nippon Television Network Corporation

The Yomiuri Shimbun

With Assistance from:

Japan World Exposition Commemorative Fund

The Society for Near Eastern Studies in Japan





1972年に、突然新しく、世界最古の黄金文明として学界に発表され、世界中にセンセーションを巻き起した「ヴァルナ遺跡」(ブルガリア国 黒海沿岸)の発掘が始められてから丁度10年になります。この遺跡(墓地)から、古代の彩文土器や、貝細工、骨細工、金製品、銅製品などが数多く発見されましたが、特に金製品や銅製品の発見によって、従来石器時代と考えられていた紀元前4000年頃に、既に金属製用具が使用されていたことが判明したのであります。これは、エジプト文明は勿論、メソポタミアや、シュメール文明より古い世界最古のもので、人類の文明史上の驚くべき新発見でありました。しかも、その彩文土器は人間性豊かな、時代を超越した素晴らしい芸術作品であります。いずれも世界的に注目され、大きな話題になっております。

これ程の大発見でありながら、ほんの一部のものが紹介されたことがあります。また紹介される機会がこれまでにありませんでした。世界の各国は競って公開を希望しておりますが、このたびブルガリア国政府の格別のご好意により、世界各国に魁けて初めて日本で紹介されることになったのであります。

めまぐるしい早さで変化する近代文明の中で、遠い遠い先史時代の人類の祖先がのこした勝れた遺品を眼のあたりに鑑賞して、太古の文明に想いを馳せることは、私どものロマンでもあり、抑えきれない喜びとともに、ひと時の安らぎと潤いを与えてくれるものと存じます。

本展の開催にあたり、ブルガリア国政府初め、日本万国博覧会記念協会、開催会場の皆様、ご後援賜りました皆様に厚く御礼を申し上げます。

特に申しあげておかなければならないことは、本展が実現を見るに至りましたのは、今は亡きジフコヴァ文化大臣の御熱意が実を結んだのであります。同大臣は日本とブルガリアの文化の交流に格別お力を尽され、日本にも友人が少なくなかったのでありまして、ここに故ジフコヴァ文化大臣に対して深く感謝申し上げますとともに、心から敬弔のまことを捧げる次第であります。

財団法人 日本テレビ放送網文化事業団 理事長  
日本テレビ放送網株式会社 取締役会長  
読売新聞社 代表取締役社長

小林 三 次

This year marks the tenth anniversary of the commencement of excavation of the ancient burial ground at Varna on the shores of the Black Sea in Bulgaria. Hailed by archaeologists as the world's oldest "golden civilization," the sudden discovery of these remains in 1972 rocked the world. Patterned pottery, shell and bone craftwork, together with gold and copper artifacts found in this burial ground confirmed that metal implements were being used around 4000 B.C., a period previously thought to belong to the Stone Age. The discovery of these relics, older than those of Egypt, and even Mesopotamia or Sumer, had startling implications for the history of the civilization of mankind. Moreover, the patterned pottery pieces unearthed at the site are timeless works of art with universal human appeal. Both these magnificent artifacts and the find itself have attracted worldwide attention and comment.

Despite the magnitude of the discovery, there has never been a full-scale exhibition, and only a part of the artifacts uncovered at Varna have ever been put on public display. Numerous countries have been eager to hold such an exhibition, but through the kind offices of the Bulgarian Government Japan has received the honor of presenting the first ever full display of the Varna collection.

Amidst the turbulent changes which characterize our age, the chance to appreciate with our own eyes these precious objects handed down by man's forbears from the distant past and turn our thoughts to this ancient civilization not only delights the romantic sensibility but offers a moment of quiet reflection and tranquillity.

The organizers would like to express their sincere appreciation to the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Commemorative Association for the Japan World Exposition, officials at the various exhibition venues and all those others who cooperated in arranging this exhibition.

We are particularly indebted to the late Lyudmila Zhivkova, former chairperson of the Committee for Culture of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, without whose enthusiastic support this exhibition would never have become a reality. To Mrs. Zhivkova, who contributed so much to Bulgaria-Japan exchanges and who had so many friends here in Japan, we offer our profound gratitude. She will be dearly missed.

Yosoji KOBAYASHI

President, Nippon Television Network Cultural Society  
Chairman of the Board, Nippon Television Network Corporation  
President, Yomiuri Shimbun



考古学的発見には、初めからその重大性が世間に喧伝される場合と、初めは余り問題にされなかったが、調査や研究が進むにしたがい、その発見の重要性が分かってきて、世界の学界を驚かすことになる場合とがある。

このたび『世界最古の黄金文明展』に出陳された、ブルガリアのヴァルナ出土の黄金遺宝の発見は後者の例で、その一部が1979年、『古代トラキア黄金展』に並べられ、日本で初めて公開された時点では、その発見のもつ学術的意義の重要性は、一部のブルガリアや東欧関係の考古学者を除き、一般にはまだ問題にされていなかった。ところが黄金遺宝で知られたこのヴァルナの銅器文化(銅石器文化)はその後の研究の進展によって、現在ではメソポタミアのシュメルやエジプトの古代文明より古いとさえいわれるようになった。また権威と財力を手中におさめた貴族の存在、通商の発展、鋭利な銅製の武器や工具、各種の金製品の発達等、社会経済史や技術史的な基準からみて、ここに新たな「世界最古の文明」の出現が認められるに至った。しかもこの文明は、旧大陸の他の古代文明に較べて、先行の土着の新石器文化よりの発展過程が一層明確に跡づけられるという。

このように考古学の目的とする人類史の再構成にとって画期的な発見であるこのブルガリアの新石器・銅器文化の展覧会を日本で開催することができたのは、ブルガリア人民共和国文化省の格別なご好意と、故リュドミラ・ジフコヴァ文化大臣をはじめ同国関係者の方々の並々ならぬご配慮によるもので、ここに衷心より感謝の意を表したい。また本展覧会の企画・交渉・展示・解説などさまざまな役割を担われた財団法人日本テレビ放送網文化事業団・古代オリエント博物館・読売新聞社、また関係の先生方に対して厚く御礼を申し上げたい。

そして本展覧会を多くの日本人が参観し、今後の日・ブ両国間の文化交流、ならびに友好関係がますます緊密となることを期待してやまない。

崇仁

三笠宮 崇仁

Archaeological discoveries fall into two categories: those of immediately recognized and publicized significance; and those whose significance is initially overlooked but which then take academic circles by surprise as their importance is revealed through further investigation and research.

The discovery of the gold relics at Varna in Bulgaria, which appear in the present exhibition, falls into the latter category. When a part of these relics were displayed in Japan for the first time at the “Thracian Treasures from Bulgaria” exhibition, only a few people, a few specialists in Eastern European archaeology, recognized the full importance of this discovery. But then came further research which indicated that this Copper culture of Varna, popularly known for its magnificent gold artifacts, not only predated the great ancient civilizations of Sumer, Mesopotamia, and of Egypt, but also showed evidence of the existence of a ruling class distinguished by special wealth and authority, advanced copper weapons, and metal artifacts and implements. Social, economic, and technological data thus confirmed the discovery of a new civilization, making Varna the oldest civilization known to man. Perhaps even more significantly, it, unlike any other of the civilizations of the ancient continent, was shown to have clear and direct links with a preceding, indigenous Neolithic culture.

For archaeology, then, whose object is the reconstruction of the history of mankind, the discovery of the Varna relics was a dramatic breakthrough.

The opportunity we have been given to hold this exhibition of Bulgarian Neolithic and Copper culture is due in no small part to the good offices of the late Lyudmila Zhivkova, former Chairperson of the Committee for Culture of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and a number of other Bulgarian officials who helped to promote the project. Besides extending to them my sincere appreciation, I would also like to thank the Nippon Television Network Cultural Society, the Ancient Orient Museum, the Yomiuri Shimbun and all those others who assisted in the planning, arrangements, display, and catalog production for this exhibition.

It is my hope that many Japanese will visit the exhibition and that this will foster greater cultural exchange and goodwill between Japan and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Prince MIKASA



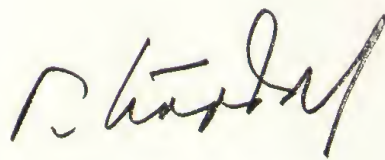
Dear Japanese friends,

This exhibition, “The First Civilization in Europe and the Oldest Gold in the World-Varna, Bulgaria”, shows us one of the most ancient, and previously unknown, pages in the history of world culture. Such a rich and unique discovery of remains, as that made at the Varna Necropolis, has not been made anywhere else on European territory. Especially, nowhere else have so many gold artifacts been discovered either on the European Continent or in the Middle East. The high level of the material and spiritual culture uncovered gives us good grounds for supposing that in the vicinities of Varna in Bulgaria, the most ancient of European civilizations once existed.

As Bulgarians, we are very happy to be able to share these precious archaeological discoveries with our Japanese friends, and to introduce them to Japanese scientific and cultural circles. We hope that this exhibition will serve as another friendly greeting from Socialist Bulgaria, that it will win your interest, and that it will allow you to partake of the thousands-of-years-old cultural and historical traditions that once developed and flourished in the ancient land of Bulgaria.

In spite of the great geographical distance separating Japan and Bulgaria, the two countries are engaged in an active dialogue, carrying out mutual and beneficial cooperation in many fields of life. Many musicians, artists, actors, scientists and young talents—participants in the International Children’s Assembly “Banner of Peace”, are making great contributions to this dialogue. We would like to mention with particular gratitude the great efforts which Japan, in a spirit of friendship, devoted to the 1300th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Bulgarian State.

Dear friends, we are deeply convinced that such fruitful exchange will be expanded and enriched further, because it reflects our mutual aspiration to live in friendship and understanding, to appreciate beauty, and to safeguard peace in the world.



GEORGI YORDANOV  
Deputy Prime Minister,  
Chairman of the Committee  
for Culture of the  
People’s Republic of Bulgaria.

親愛なる日本の皆様、

「世界最古の黄金文明展——ブルガリアの遺宝」は、世界史の中でこれまで明らかにされていなかった最も古い時代の文化を私たちに示しています。ヴァルナ遺跡のように豊かでユニークな内容をもった考古学上の発見は、これまでヨーロッパの他の地域ではどこにも見られなかったものです。特に、このように多数の黄金製品の遺物が古代の墓地から発掘されたことは、ヨーロッパ大陸、中東地域を問わず、他にその例を見ません。ヴァルナ遺跡の出土品は、高度の物質的・精神的文化の形跡を留めるもので、ヨーロッパの最も古い文明がブルガリアのこの地域にかつて栄えていたことを雄弁に私たちに物語っています。

これら貴重な考古学上の発見の数々を日本の皆様と分かち合い、学術・文化関係者の方々にご紹介できますことをブルガリア国民として私たちはたいへん嬉しく思っております。今回の展覧会が社会主義国ブルガリアからのひとつの友好のメッセージとして役立つことを念願すると共に、数千年前、古代ブルガリアの地に花開いた文化と歴史的遺産に多くの皆様が関心を寄せられ、会場にお越しくださることを願ってやみません。

地理的には遠く隔たっている日本とブルガリアですが、すでに両国の間には交流が高まり、生活に密着したさまざまな分野において相互に有益な協力が進められています。音楽家、芸術家、演劇人、科学者、若いタレントの方々など多くの人々が国際児童集会の「平和の旗」運動に参加され、両国の友好に大きく貢献されました。また、ブルガリア建国1300周年記念事業に対し、日本の皆様方から多くの暖かいご支援をいただきましたことを深い感謝の念をもって、ここに申し添えたいと存じます。

親愛なる日本の皆様、私たちは、今後ともこのような意義ある両国の交流が一層深められていくことを確信しております。なぜなら、私たちは、お互いに理解と友情をもって接したいと願っており、美を慈しみ、世界平和を守り抜こうとする<sup>こころざし</sup>志を共有しているからです。

ブルガリア人民共和国  
副首相・文化大臣

ゲオルギ・ヨルダノフ



# STUDYING NEOLITHIC AND CHALCOLITHIC CULTURE IN THE PRESENT-DAY BULGARIAN LANDS

By Prof. Georgi I. GEORGIEV

In the recent years Bulgarian archaeologists have unearthed and studied a great number of remarkable archaeological monuments of all historical ages which clearly attest to the wealth of economic and cultural life in the Bulgarian lands through the centuries. One could point to outstanding archaeological monuments like the Vălcitrăn treasure, the Thracian tomb near Kăzanlăk, the Panagyurishte gold treasure, the troves of Lukovit and Letnitsa (Pleven district), the finds in the Mogilanska mound (tepe) in Vratsa etc. which have gone down in the treasure-house of world culture. Excavations in the ancient Bulgarian capitals Pliska, Preslav and Ġărnovo, and other mediaeval cities have brought to light some remarkable monuments of Bulgarian architecture, material culture and arts. But doubtless ones of the greatest archaeological discoveries made in Bulgaria in recent years were in the prehistoric field. Studies have been made into caves, settlements and necropolises which yielded ample archaeological material to clarify key problems of Bulgarian prehistory and prehistoric science in general. Unsuspected prehistoric cultures have been discovered.

Among all the finds of recent years the Varna Chalcolithic necropolis ranks foremost. One could safely say that the discovery of this necropolis is a remarkable achievement of Bulgarian archaeological science which throws abundant light on the prehistory of the Bulgarian lands as well as of that of Southeastern, Central and Eastern Europe. The numerous and varied objects found in the necropolis shed new light indeed on many of the problems of late Chalcolithic age in these regions.

For better clarification of the place and character of the "archaeological culture" to which the Varna necropolis belongs I could cursorily point to some of the most important results from the study of Neolithic and Chalcolithic ages in Bulgaria. But first let me note one characteristic feature of the prehistorical finds in Bulgaria. Their scientific value is enhanced by the fact that both the collective and the isolated ones, unlike similar finds of other countries, possess exact stratigraphic data, i.e. we know in what cultural layers and at what depth they have lain, which permits their relative and absolute dating to be ascertained. These materials have served already to establish a well-substantiated periodisation of the culture of the oldest farmers, stockbreeders and metallurgists who inhabited the Bulgarian lands in remotest antiquity. The so-called *Karanovo Chronological System* worked out by the author in its present form reflects this periodisation and has won recognition among prehistory experts. It serves as a standard of cultural development for the Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Bronze ages, especially in South Bulgaria and more generally in Southeast Europe. The absolute chronological limits of this system—the 7th-2nd millennia B.C. which are approximate, not calendar-fixed, have been obtained by the C-14 radiocarbon method at the Laboratory of the Central Institute for Ancient History and Archaeology at the German Academy of Sciences (German Democratic Republic, Berlin).

The beginning of the Karanovo chronological system was laid in 1947. (Small-scale sounding excavations were made in 1936 and 1946, but with insignificant results). Later data from the excavation of the settlement mound proper (scientific directors of excavations: V. Mikov and Prof. G.I. Georgiev), of the system, and of other settlement mounds (called Tepe in Persian and Tell in Arabic) mainly in South Bulgaria, such as the Azmak tepe near Stara Zagora and the one in Kăzanlăk,

which in the 1960-1971 period were entirely excavated under my guidance, confirmed the sequence of culture strata and the stages of development as described in the system. The so-called hiatuses or gaps in the cross-section describing the origins of the settlers of Karanovo mound were filled in. It was definitively confirmed that there was a continuity in the development of culture during the Neolithic and the Chalcolithic periods. It was proved that some of the Neolithic cultural groups, as the one of Karanovo III (Veselinovo I - middle Neolithic age) has a local, i.e. autochthonous origin not brought from Asia Minor as was previously thought.

The Karanovo system showed the Neolithic-Chalcolithic development in what is today Bulgarian territory to have passed through six stages (Karanovo I-VI). The first and the second stages belong to the early Neolithic period, the third—to the middle Neolithic and the fourth, to the late and the transition from the Neolithic to the Chalcolithic age. The Karanovo V and VI stages are of the Chalcolithic period, the stage V of its first half, the stage VI of its second half. (Karanovo VII is of the early and partly of the middle Bronze age). Both during the Neolithic and the Chalcolithic periods, there distinctly emerged "archaeological cultures (groups)" which depending on the natural conditions, the local tradition and the cultural interaction with synchronous cultures in neighbouring regions, show some local peculiarities.

What was the material and spiritual life of the earliest farmers, stock-breeders and metallurgists in the Bulgarian lands; what do the prehistoric finds and our observations during the excavations indicate?

We know for certain that the first Neolithic settlers lived in quite spacious villages of oval or ellipsoidal form. These were surrounded by an earthen rampart with a wooden fence (palisade) on its crest. We have authentic data about such fences from the Azmak Tepe near Stara Zagora, Kăzanlăk and elsewhere. As a result of prolonged life in one and the same spot, so-called settlement mounds (tells, tepes) arose; they contain thick cultural strata consisting of ruins of dwellings, remnants of household utensils like earthenware, tools from stone, flint, bone and horn, food wastes and other materials. These mounds illustrate the most ancient well-built and fortified villages which were inhabited by the first farmers and stock-breeders in the Bulgarian lands. Their accumulation started during the Neolithic period, continued through the Chalcolithic, the Bronze and partly through the early Iron age. Often life continued on the same settlement mounds in later historical times.

There are more than 400 such mounds in Bulgaria, and they are under the protection of the law. Most of them are in the Thracian Plain and Northeast Bulgaria. One comes across such tepes in Southeast Europe and Asia Minor. The famous Troy is also a settlement mound. The palaces at Knossos (Crete) lie on a similar mound. As a rule these settlements lie amidst fertile ground not far from a spring, river or lake. In form they are low truncated cones, with diameter of 60 to 250 m and more at the base, and a height of 1 to 17 metres. Thus cultural layers in the Karanovo mound are some 13 metres thick, whereas in the Bereket Tepe near Stara Zagora (only sounded but not excavated so far) they attain 17 metres approximately.

Following the Second World War, there was a particular increase in the study



of settlement mounds in Bulgaria. Entire or part excavation works were conducted on sites in various parts of the country: the mounds near Stara Zagora; Azmak, near Kazanlak; Yassa Tepe in Plovdiv; Gotse Delchev, Varna district; Ovcharovo and Polyanitsa, Targovishte district; Vinitsa, Shumen district; Chavdar, Sofia district; Dipsiz Tepe at Ezero, near Nova Zagora; Radingrad, Razgrad district, etc.

Particularly valuable data obtained from the excavations have revealed the planning of these settlements and the way the Neolithic and Chalcolithic dwellings were built and appointed internally. In the centre of every settlement, evidently built according to a preliminary plan, there was a small open space or some sort of a square in which the population assembled for the performance of collective events of public life (clan and community events). The dwellings rose on both sides of narrow lanes whose surface was covered with gravel, sand, timber or dead leaves to keep them free of mud. The dwellings were rectangular, nearly square in form, with one or two rooms, adapted to shelter small families, not big ones. The average floor space: 7–8 m. long, 5–6 m. wide. The entrance faced usually south. The components of every Neolithic dwelling were the oven, the hand-mill, the mortar, the grain receptacles (pithoi) and household appliances, consisting of tools of labour, earthenware and other objects of stone, flint, bone and horn, used in the household. The vault of ovens was first woven from thin hazel sticks, then plastered thickly with clay (Chavdar, Stara Zagora, etc.). The hand-mill consisted of a larger ellipse-form lower stone and a smaller upper millstone, sometimes embedded in clay to prevent the flour from getting scattered. The mill is normally found right next to the oven. In the Azmak 'tepe' (Karanovo I) a three-section hand mill was discovered, located in one of the corners of a solidly built dwelling.

In the later Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Bronze ages, the tradition was preserved in the internal arrangement of homes. Functionality is strictly observed in the internal distribution of the housing space and the destination of rooms. Only the dwellings have a different plan and different partitions. Thus during the middle Neolithic period a home consisted of three separate interconnected rooms—one central for living and two lateral—one for economic and the other for cult purposes (Karanovo III).

During the Chalcolithic age the dwellings are elongated, rectangular, and usually consist of two rooms. Some have a porch. At first (Karanovo V - Maritsa, early Chalcolithic age) the oven was on the far end of the home, built against the back short wall, but later (Karanovo VI - late Chalcolithic age) it was built in one of the corners. Unlike early Chalcolithic ovens which were built in the form of a horseshoe, late Chalcolithic ones were square. Clay models of dwellings (f.i. of Ovcharovo, Targovishte district) confirm the data about the internal structure of Chalcolithic dwellings, obtained from excavations.

Some walls were decorated with geometrical ornaments—in relief (Azmak tepe, early Neolithic age) or painted (Karanovo VI, Azmak Tepe, Russe, late Chalcolithic age), which suggests the idea that this is a case not of dwellings but of cult buildings. These buildings have no heating ovens. They were some kind of sanctuaries similar to the ones of Anatolia (Çatal Hüyük). The existence of sanctuaries during the Chalcolithic age is attested for example by a clay model

discovered recently during excavation of the tell near the Stara Zagora mineral baths.

We judge about the outward appearance of sanctuaries on the so-called cult models made of clay, the most typical representative of which is the Kodja Dermen model near Shumen (late Chalcolithic age). Its walls are painted with red ochre and adorned with carved spiral-form ornament, i.e. they resemble the wall decorations of some of the buildings discovered during excavations (f.i. in the Karanovo and the Azmak tepes).

The earliest land cultivating people tilled the soil with flint or horn hoes, then during the Chalcolithic age and the Bronze age they used the plough. Various kinds of cereals—wheat, barley, vetch, and beans were sown. They were familiar with the vine (early Neolithic age in Kazanlak and Chavdar, Sofia district). They collected wild fruit, such as cornel, etc. The cereals were harvested with a sickle made of the horn of deer, with a cutting edge of flint. The flint microliths were embedded in a special groove of the horn and fixed there with pine resin. The handle is some 30 cm long. Bulgaria at present possesses the biggest collection of such sickles in Europe. Sickles with flint were discovered in Karanovo, in Azmak tepe near Stara Zagora, etc. and lately in Chavdar (one specimen) and in Kazanlak (over 70 whole and fragmented specimens). Experiments have shown that the Karanovo type of sickle is the most productive among all known varieties in the Neolithic and the Chalcolithic ages. The importance of the sickle just described is clear to whoever realizes that it served to harvest the grain to feed a dense population of the Neolithic settlements during the 7th, 6th and 5th millennia B.C.

Enumerating all the different kinds of tools of stone, flint, bone and horn is not my intention. Let me mention only one household object which is typical of the early Neolithic culture in Bulgaria and in the Balkans, namely the spoon made of the bone of cattle *Bos primigenius*. It was used to collect the flour ground in the hand-mill.

Among the domesticated animals were the dog, the goat, the sheep, the oxen, the cow and the pig; of these a big amount of relics of bones have been found in the refuse dunghills near the dwellings. The cattle were raised outside the settlement. The meat, skin, and bones of wild animals were broadly used—deer, roe, wild boar, etc.

Pottery (ceramics and other earthenware) developed as an important craft, exercised by elderly members of the tribal community who showed skills quite enviable for their time. The ordinary (kitchen) ware during the Neolithic-Chalcolithic age was shaped by hand, whereas the finer thin-walled vessels were cast in moulds (Pernik—early Neolithic age, Karanovo—late Chalcolithic age). The firing was done in open hearths. It is not ruled out that potters' kilns were used, but no such equipment has yet been discovered in Bulgaria. Spinning and weaving as well as other home crafts were known.

During the different stages of the Neolithic and the Chalcolithic ages, the pottery ware had different forms and decorations. These were made by various techniques: relief, incision, incrustation, painting, etc. Thus in the first stage of the Neolithic age (Karanovo I) in South Bulgaria and Pirdop district in the Zlatitsa valley the predominant form was "tulip"-like with a low stool. Usually the forms of vessels from that stage remind one of some fruits of the plant life—



pumpkin, or gourd. The crude (kitchenware) ceramics were decorated with relief or carved ornaments. The finer monochrome ceramic wares has a grey-to-black or plain black polished surface. Most typical is the painted earthenware with geometrical motifs painted in white colour over a red polished background before the vessel was fired. In Western Bulgaria the painted earthenware of this type—Kremikovtsi I - Chavdar - Gradeshnitsa has, besides white on red, also ornaments on its background painted with dark colours—brown, black, wine-red, etc. which are very seldom found in the Neolithic settlements in South Bulgaria. Similar earthenware has been discovered in Chavdar, Sofia district.

Worthy of special attention are the anthropomorphic vessels which are discovered in practically every Neolithic settlement of the Karanovo I stage. The remarkable expression on a face modelled on an anthropomorphic vessel in Chavdar, resembles very much a mask. Equally intriguing is another anthropomorphic vessel from Kazanlak with female genitals (vulva), which is evidently to be constructed as a symbol of the fertility cult of the Mother-Goddess. The zoomorphic vessel from Muldava near Assenovgrad has an image of a fallow deer stag which is linked with the religious concepts of the early Neolithic population in ancient Thrace, namely with the cult of the Sun and the idea of fertility.

During the second Neolithic stage pottery painting disappeared in South Bulgaria and instead of it the shallow fluting prevailed. Typical for the third stage are the vessels with cylindrical legs and handles. The latter are often shaped in an anthropomorphic or zoomorphic way. Richly inlaid pottery appears during the fourth stage of the Neolithic age when the transition to the Chalcolithic age took place in South Bulgaria. Recently pottery of this stage was found enriched with new forms of vessels, some of which are decorated with white paint (Stara Zagora, Nova Zagora—the Bread Factory).

A characteristic trait of Chalcolithic pottery is the graphitic ornament (positive and negative). In the Varna necropolis vessels were found which have ornaments of gold paste, a very rare occurrence in the Chalcolithic pottery of Southeast Europe. The ornaments of the Chalcolithic pottery are geometrical (straight and curved lines, strongly schematic). Scenes from real life, in the people's environment, have not been depicted. Often the geometrical ornaments represent symbolic signs which are thought to express abstract ideas.

As in the Neolithic, so in the Chalcolithic age, too, there are a great many anthropomorphic and zoomorphic vessels in which it is often impossible to guess what kind of animal has been modelled. But beyond any doubt one figure of Stara Zagora (mineral baths) and another of the Nova Zagora museum represent a well-discernible hedgehog. This useful animal was in great respect during antiquity, but as we can see, its cult dates well back to prehistoric times.

The earliest farmers and livestock breeders manifested their aesthetic taste not only in the form of the decoration of vessels, but also in the greater impact of ideas and artistry which they have applied in the making of idols—sculptures of clay, marble, bone and gold. They sculpted human figures, usually of women and seldom of men and figures of domestic and wild animals and fantastic beings. The sculptures of idols were widely distributed in Southeast Europe and Asia Minor and in all territories in which agriculture was developed and linked with the accompanying agrarian cults. Idol sculptures are discovered both in settle-

ments and partly in graves of the dead—a fact which confirms the idea that they are related to man's religious life. Most of these sculpted figures embody the idea of the fertility of the Mother-Goddess, which the Neolithic and Chalcolithic farmers and stockbreeders “deified”, and they performed cult rituals in its honour in various seasons of the year.

The human images of the various stages of the Neolithic and the Chalcolithic ages differ in the style of execution and in the force of the ideas embodied in them. Thus for instance the earliest Neolithic sculptures of clay and marbles were notable for the strongly accentuated hips (steatopygia)—the sign of fertility. During the Karanovo III stage along with other types of figurines, there appeared a human sculpture with a long neck (Karanovo), which bears traces of painted ornaments. Some Chalcolithic human sculptures show realistic traits. One newly discovered human sculpture (figurine) of the tepe near the Stara Zagora mineral baths is remarkable not only for its unusually big size (height about 60 cm, or two feet), but mainly because it represents simultaneously two human bodies of different sexes—male on the one side, female on the other. The figurine is therefore a distant precursor image of the two-headed deities of the ancient age.

The bone figurines represent the human body most schematically. A typical representative is a figurine from the village of Lovets, Stara Zagora district, to which ornaments of copper wire have been affixed. These figures played the role of amulets against evil spirits. They were also laid in graves. We know of three varieties—flat, triangular and warped in form. All three are abundantly found in the Neolithic and Chalcolithic settlements.

We should also mention that the Neolithic and Chalcolithic inhabitants of the present-day Bulgarian lands during the 7th-4th millennia B.C. liked to wear various ornaments made of clay, marble and especially of mussel shells (*Cardium* and *Spondylus*) and, more seldom, of copper and gold. A great variety of jewellery of different materials, especially of gold, have been discovered in the late Chalcolithic necropolis of Varna. Amulets were wrought from clay, bone and gold.

The dead were buried in a flexed position (Hocker—the German for squatters) during the Neolithic age and in the straight position during the Chalcolithic age. The grave-pits were within the boundaries of the settlement or outside of it in necropolises (Vinitsa, Shumen district; Polyanitsa, Tărgovishte district; Russe, Devnya, Varna, etc.). In Varna and Devnya also symbolic burials have been discovered, in which no skeleton, but abundant burial objects were found. There are clay masks in some of these burials, and they date from the late Chalcolithic age. In the graves, clay pottery was left, along with stone, flint and copper tools of labour, as well as ornamented objects—necklaces, earrings, etc. attesting to the existence of a belief in life beyond the grave (for details compare Iv. Ivanov's article in this catalogue).

During the Chalcolithic age the culture of the population developed very substantially and was enriched with numerous new technological acquisitions. The beginnings were laid of copper ore smelting. Copper metallurgy made progress with the working of various tools and articles of the metal. The ore was mined from pits whose depth often exceeded 20 metres (Stara Zagora—Mechi Kladenets and Hrishteni). In Karanovo and elsewhere ingots of copper were found, which were wrought into tools and ornaments. The copper tools were first cast



into moulds, then hammered into final shape. Latest research has shown the Bulgarian lands to have been one of the major centres of the copper-ore mining and metallurgy in Southeast Europe during the metal ages, especially the Copper (Chalcolithic) age.

Last but not least I would mention the fact that recently some archaeological finds in Bulgaria have been linked with a kind of writing which is still a puzzle to scientists. A case in point is a small clay pot discovered in Gradeshnitsa, Vratsa district, which dates from the Chalcolithic age, and on the outward surface of which a human figure has been schematically engraved, while on the inside there are four lines of "letter" signs. Even more interesting and intriguing is a clay stamp found in Karanovo VI (late Chalcolithic age) towards the end of the 4th millennium B.C. It shows pictograms and signs engraved on its "printing" surface; so far it has proved impossible to decipher them. These signs show a striking similarity with some of the Cretan and Hittite hieroglyphs. Rudiments of such signs existed already during the early Neolithic age (Chavdar, Sofia district) during the Karanovo III, IV and subsequent stages. Therefore these first attempts at composing a "script" have local, i.e. Neolithic origins, and the objects marked with signs have not been brought from elsewhere, but were obviously made on Bulgarian soil, although impulses coming from Anatolia could not be ruled out in the case.

\* \* \*

From the cursory review which I made of the studies in Bulgarian prehistoric times—the Neolithic and the Chalcolithic ages, and the inferences that impose themselves from the interpretation of the archaeological finds during excavations, it is evident that the presentday Bulgarian lands were one of the main centres of culture during the 7th–4th millennia B.C. in Southeast Europe. The Thracian plain with its fertile soil and sources of copper (Aibunar—Mechi Kladenets, Stara Zagora district) was one of the micro-centres of this culture. Not by chance some of the largest prehistoric settlements were found there, the Karanovo Tell (tepe), the Bereket Tepe, the Konyovo and Dipsiz tepes, etc. Northeast Bulgaria and notably the Varna area along the Black Sea with the lake dwellings in the Varna lagoon were another micro-centre, as evidenced by the Chalcolithic necropolises discovered so far (Varna I, Varna II and Devnya), etc.

For a number of reasons of external and internal character on which I could not dwell in this paper the Neolithic and Chalcolithic cultures (or local "archaeological groups") in Bulgaria did not develop and flourish into a civilization of the urban type like the ones in the Near East and the Eastern Mediterranean, although, as indicated, they possessed some of their peculiarities. In any case this culture, whose development can be easily traced in Bulgaria, has not in anything been inferior to its synchronous cultures in the neighbouring countries, Asia Minor and the Eastern Mediterranean. On the contrary, it surpassed them in certain aspects. This is evident from some of its manifestations, such as the ones discovered in the Varna Chalcolithic necropolis. It did maintain economic and cultural ties with them, was enriched (no culture is a closed entity) and in its turn it irradiated impulses and influences in various directions. It served as a solid base for the subsequent socio-economic and cultural progress in the Bulgarian lands, i.e. for the development

during the Bronze age, which is more directly linked with the name of the Thracians, a people of Indo-European descent which was formed on the basis of the ancient inhabitants of the Neolithic and Chalcolithic ages.

## Literature

- G.I. Georgiev, Kulturgruppen der Jungstein- und der Kupferzeit in der Ebene von Thrazien (Südbulgarien).—In: *L'Europe à la fin de l'âge de la pierre*, Praha, 1961, SS. 45–100.
- G.I. Georgiev, Die Erforschung der neolithischen und bronzzeitlichen Siedlungshügel in Bulgarien.—In: *Zeitschr.f.Arch.*, I, 1967, SS. 139–159.
- G.I. Georgiev, Beiträge zur Erforschung des Neolithikums und der Bronzezeit in Bulgarien.—In: *Archaeol.Austriaca*, 42, 1967, SS. 90–144.
- G.I. Georgiev, Das Neolithikum und Chalkolithikum in der thrakischen Tiefebene. Probleme des heutigen Forschungsstandes.—In: *Thracia I*, Sofia, 1972, SS. 5–27.
- H. Todorova, *The Eneolithic Period in Bulgaria*, London, 1978.



# THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE VARNA PROTO-URBAN CIVILIZATION

Namio EGAMI

Director, The Ancient Orient Museum  
Professor Emeritus, The University of Tokyo

In 1972, the remains of the world's oldest gold civilization were uncovered from the ancient necropolis in Varna, an attractive Bulgarian resort city on the western Black Sea coast. Later excavations by archaeologists confirmed that this find was one of the most important archaeological discoveries since the Second World War.

The significance of the Varna necropolis does not derive merely from the unearthing of a spectacular trove of some two thousand gold artifacts, weighing together about six kilograms and dating back to the first half of the fourth millennium B.C. The discovery also revealed numerous new facts which challenged the hitherto held theories of archaeology on the birth of civilizations and has uncovered clues to a number of archaeological mysteries which have puzzled scholars for years. The revelation of this Copper culture (Chalcolithic culture) of Varna is likely to necessitate a major rewriting of the early history of mankind.

It was long thought that the Sumerian civilization of Mesopotamia was the oldest of the five great civilizations of the ancient world, the other four being the Egyptian, the Aegean, the Indus Valley, and the Chinese Yellow River civilizations. But, as the Sumerian civilization is believed to have appeared in the Late Uruk Period (3300–3100 B.C.), it clearly appears to have been preceded by some hundreds of years by the Copper culture of Varna (4000–3500 B.C.). Moreover, various cultural aspects of the Sumerian civilization—ziggurats, stone statues and vessels, copper- and bronze-edged tools, cylinder seals, clay tablets, writing, gold artifacts, etc.—are too different to presume that it developed from the Ubaid and Early Uruk cultures which preceded it. It is thus difficult to interpret it as an indigenous civilization which developed naturally from these earlier cultures. The consensus among scholars is that the Sumerians settled in Southern Mesopotamia after the Early Uruk Period, but where they came from is a complete mystery.

In the Chalcolithic culture of Varna, on the other hand, no cylinder seals were discovered, and we do not find clay tablets or the traces of a writing system appearing until the later years of this period. However, numerous stone figurines and vessels and very highly developed gold artifacts and copper edged tools were unearthed, and according to such scholars as the Bulgarian archaeologists, I. Ivanov and G.I. Gorgiev, who excavated the Varna sites, and the British archaeologist, Colin Renfrew, a specialist on the archaeology of Southern and Eastern Europe, these are clearly the results of an indigenous development from the preceding Neolithic culture of Karanovo. We see the link between the two in the unbroken tradition of painted pottery decorated with wavy geometric designs which were passed down from the Neolithic Karanovo through to the Chalcolithic Varna. For example, its blade-shaped stone implements and polished stone axes, designed not for practical use but as cult objects like Chinese jades, clearly retain the vestiges of their Neolithic origins. In the same way the shapes of the gold accessories, particularly bracelets, which are found in large numbers, are patterned after shell bracelets from the earlier period. It is also clear that the typical Varna copper artifacts of boat-shaped shaft-hole-axes and axe-adzes, which typologically are thought to belong to a later age, have their prototypes in the stone and bone implements of the Karanovo Neolithic period. Similarly the clay, bone and stone

figurines and stone vessels unearthed at the Varna necropolis show a direct lineage from Karanovo to the Chalcolithic culture of Varna. The Copper culture of Varna thus appears to be quite clearly indigenous in origin and directly derived from the Neolithic culture of Karanovo. This conclusion is even further verified by the fact that the raw materials for the gold and copper artifacts made in Varna were not brought from remote regions but obtained from local sources.

Varna is unique in this sense: it provides us with a link between Neolithic culture and a more advanced civilization, when we are still unable to find firm proof that the urban civilization of Sumer in Mesopotamia, or any of the four other great ancient urban civilizations derived from earlier indigenous cultures.

If we are going to consider the Copper culture of Varna a “civilization” and to contrast it with already-known, ancient civilizations, however, it will be first necessary to define exactly what we mean by a “civilization.”

Generally, an ancient civilization is characterized by a number of common features or criteria. These include, in the area of social and political organization, established governing bodies with political and military authority (i.e., the state, the monarchy and the national assembly) or corresponding governing institutions, which entailed class and wealth distinctions between the ruling stratum and the ruled. Economic activity generally revolved around farming and animal husbandry, together with some pottery making, metalwork, weaving, masonry and other craft industries. The economic system itself involved some form of external trade beyond the scope of a purely autarkic economy. One salient feature of urban civilizations is the rise of metalwork (the manufacture of copper, bronze, gold and silver implements), which played a decisive role in the development of weapons and personal ornaments.

Culturally, these civilizations are generally characterized by the development of a religion with distinctive ceremonial and burial rites, demonstrated by the existence of shrines, ceremonial grounds, kings' tombs and other architectural structures and the creation of mythologies, pantheons, cosmologies and oracles. Artistic activity (sculpture, painting, crafts, etc.) becomes more vigorous, writing is developed and records begin to be kept.

It does not necessarily follow that all these distinctive features were always combined in one composite civilization.

It is particularly questionable whether the existence or absence of some form of writing should be taken as a criterion of “civilization.” Clear distinctions are also difficult to make in cases where there are no records to prove the existence of established governing bodies with political and military authority, though class differentiation may be detected through archaeological observations. Religion, too, cannot generally be taken as a firm criterion, since religious elements are manifested much more clearly in some cases than others.

This brings us back then to the question of what archaeological features or criteria do in fact define a “civilization.” Signs of the development of craft industries, especially metalwork, trade demonstrating external contacts beyond the level of an autarky, and the existence of precious metal artifacts, sophisticated weapons, architectural remains and statues—indicating centralization of wealth and power and social stratification—appear to be the most valid criteria.



On the basis of these criteria how should we then classify the Copper culture of Varna? The problem does not appear to have received any comprehensive treatment, even by the archaeologists mentioned earlier, although they have made references to various aspects of this culture. The following is therefore an attempt to synthesize the views and opinions of these scholars.

The first thing to note about the Copper culture of Varna is the level of development of its craft industries, in particular the prominence of pottery making and metalwork (the production of copper utensils and gold artifacts).

The pottery of Varna displays a remarkable range of variations—jars, pots, and bowls as well as anthropomorphic and zoomorphic pieces. This, together with the intricate curvilinear geometric designs and the distinctive colours of the red, black, white, and occasionally gold paints used to decorate the works, have combined to produce a level of artistic beauty rarely seen in ancient pottery from other parts of the world. The masterpiece would have to be the black bowl painted in gold with a curvilinear geometric pattern unearthed in Grave No. 4. And yet, it would be readily evident from the shapes and designs that the Varna works belong firmly to the pottery making tradition of the Neolithic culture of Karanovo.

The Varna sites have also turned up some startling copper implements and gold artifacts. A most remarkable fact about them is the extent to which the design of the copper implements has been refined to meet various uses. The fact that these typologically very advanced axe-adzes and boat-shaped shaft-hole-axes, usually thought to date from a later period, appear in the Varna culture alongside flat axes, typologically considered to be the prototype axe, flies in the face of generally accepted theories in the field of archaeology and technological history. And yet the prototypes of these implements are already to be found in the stone and bone artifacts of the Neolithic culture of Karanovo. A hammering technique is more often employed than casting and forging in the manufacture of these artifacts, with ore believed to have come from the Stara-Zagora mountains in Bulgaria.

We must therefore first recognize that advanced copper utensils, which typologically appear to date from a later age, can actually be found in this early period. This suggests that the interpretation of Gordon Childe and others that copper axe-adzes originated from the Sumerian civilization and then spread to the Eastern Mediterranean and the Balkan Peninsula, is too strongly typological chronology-oriented. This is one example in which the findings from the Varna Copper culture have initiated a major reconsideration of archaeological research methods used to date.

The harvest of gold artifacts from Varna is also impressive—ranging from personal ornaments (bracelets, earrings, beads and other jewelry) to clothing accessories (plate ornaments, typically button-shaped or fashioned after a bullock's profile or head), and even to the decoration parts of a sceptre in shape of a long-handled shaft-hole-axe, which probably served as a symbol of sovereignty. A good deal of these artifacts are made from 23.5 carat, or nearly pure gold, and apparently fashioned to the required shape by hammering.

From the point of view of technique, form and design, they display a truly remarkable degree of development—ample testimony that in the area of craft-work, particularly metalwork, the Copper culture of Varna satisfies one of the

major criteria of the “civilization.” Furthermore, the common use of Mediterranean mussel shells (*Cardium*, *Spondylus*) in the Copper culture of Varna points to commercial activity which has moved beyond the scope of autarky to external trade.

Signs that concentration of wealth and authority and social differentiation existed in the Copper culture of Varna are to be found primarily in the uneven distribution of the gold artifacts unearthed from the necropolis in Varna. With the exception of Grave No. 43, which yielded a total of some five hundred pieces, or 1,516 grams of gold artifacts, major finds were generally restricted to the “symbolic graves” (cenotaphs). Those in which bodies were actually buried produced very few accompanying artifacts. This restricted distribution of gold artifacts and imported shell ornaments is clearly indicative of a concentration of wealth, an observation of which is reinforced by the existence of an apparent symbol of sovereign or chiefly authority, the splendid gold-decorated, long-handled, shaft-hole sceptre, as well as the cenotaphs.

Although these cenotaphs hold no bodies, there are masks molded from clay and these are adorned with all kinds of gold artifacts—inverted T-shaped or triangular gold diadems, round button-shaped gold plaques to represent the eyes, a sheet of gold rectangular plate and rows of gold nails to represent the mouth and teeth, gold earrings, and necklaces of beads made from gold, quartz and other minerals. Thin anthropomorphic amulets of gold were placed beneath these clay effigies.

The queer burial rites demonstrated in these symbolic graves strongly suggest that the person concerned was someone of importance, distinguished from the ordinary people by virtue of special wealth or rank.

Moreover the presence of the sharply pointed, boat-shaped, copper shaft-hole-axes as battle-axes makes it difficult to discount the existence of some form of military power equipped with sophisticated weapons.

The manifestations of class differentiation, the presence of chieftains and a ruling class, and the existence of a military power backed by metal weaponry all lead us to conclude that even by these criteria the Copper culture of Varna quite adequately measures up to a “civilization.”

The culture of Varna, characterized by abundance of gold objects then had quite undeniably reached the stage of a civilization. The impression of this civilization nearing those urban civilizations already known to us is further strengthened by the sign- or lineal writing-like inscriptions on the late Copper age clay tablets discovered at Karanovo. Further evidence is found in the recent discovery of the remains of settlements in Varna dating from the Copper age. These ruins of clustered dwellings supported on piles either above the water or along the marshy seashore stretch across some five hundred meters and, along with necropolis, are apparently scattered in a number of places along the lake at Varna. Further investigation of these remains is likely to give us an even more complete picture of Varna as an urban civilization.

Even on the basis of the data presently at hand we are, as I have noted, quite justified in calling the Varna culture a civilization. This was also the virtually unanimous opinion of the International Symposium held in Varna in April 1976



on *die Nekropole in Varna und die Probleme des Chalkolithikums*.

It was in the wake of this symposium that Colin Renfrew, in cooperation with European and American scholars, attempted a chronological and lineal revision of Eastern European and Mediterranean prehistory oriented around the Neolithic culture of Karanovo and the Copper culture of Varna, the repercussions of which rocked academic circles throughout Europe and the United States.

Meanwhile, it had become clear that differences existed between Varna and the already-known early urban civilizations. First, the Varna civilization pre-dated these urban civilizations by at least some hundreds of years. Second, unlike them, it was an indigenous civilization directly rooted in Neolithic culture. Third, despite the advanced typological and artistic level of the copper and gold artifacts found at Varna, they were generally produced by the technologically primitive means of hammering. Fourth, there have as yet been no discoveries of any walled cities, shrines, palaces, or definite examples of writing or seals.

The Varna civilization thus appears to stand midway between presently known early urban civilizations and the village cultures of the Neolithic age. Both chronologically and culturally, therefore, I believe we are justified in talking of the appearance of a new civilization, one which should be distinguished from other known early urban civilizations and which, I suggest, might be termed "proto-civilization." Whatever the terminology, it is clear that the discovery of the gold culture of Varna was one of the great archaeological breakthroughs of the postwar period, one which produced new archaeological information and virtually rewrote history on the origin of civilization.

In conclusion, I personally would like to take this opportunity to express my deep respect to and appreciation for the late Lyudmila Zhivkova, former Chairperson of the Committee for Culture of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who devoted herself for so many years to fostering friendship and cultural exchanges between Bulgaria and Japan. It is through her good offices that an exhibition of this academically and historically momentous proto-urban civilization of Varna, the world's oldest gold civilization, has been arranged. We in Japan were all deeply shocked and saddened to hear the news of her sudden death which occurred as she was in the midst of preparations for this exhibition. In her memory we have dedicated ourselves to ensuring the success of this exhibition and furthering friendly ties between the peoples of Bulgaria and Japan.



# THE VARNA CHALCOLITHIC NECROPOLIS

Ivan S. IVANOV.

Archaeological excavations in Bulgaria for the last three decades have yielded significant results in terms of research of the historical past of the today's Bulgarian lands. A part of the research work has been directed to the field of prehistory.

The most significant archaeological find of scientific importance not only for Bulgarian, but also for European prehistory is the Varna chalcolithic necropolis. It is situated in the west industrial zone of the town of Varna some 500 meters from the north coast of the now existing lake. The current conception goes that during the chalcolithic epoch the lake was a sea bay running 20 kilometers into the mainland. Several settlements of pile-dwellings type have been discovered so far. They were raised either in the water or along the swampish coast and had considerable size—up to 500 meters in length. Near the coast line were other settlements and necropolises. This is evident from various finds of gold, copper, bone, clay and others contemporaneous with the Varna necropolis.

The discovery of the necropolis was a sheer chance when in 1972 some digging for laying an underground cable was done. The site of the necropolis is a slight slope facing south-east 12 to 18 metres above the level of the sea at present. A number of observations show that during the chalcolithic epoch the terrace was situated at the very coast of the bay. The entrance of the bay could be seen from this place.

Some 6500 square metres of the necropolis's area have been investigated where at the time of the archaeological excavations were discovered 204 graves with various finds in them. The character of the objects when analyzed comparatively was prescribed to belong to the second half of the chalcolithic epoch: about 3500-3200 BC or according to the calibrated method <sup>14</sup>C, 4600-4200 BC. The graves contained whole human skeletons or parts of them, different finds of gold, copper, flint, etc. According to the presence of human skeleton, their position and the number of finds and their location in the graves there are statistically several types of graves:

I. Symbolic graves—containing no skeleton—35 in number. According to the grave stock and its positioning in the graves the following division has been done:

A. Rich graves. Three graves from this type has been so far discovered predominantly containing gold objects. In grave No. 1 have been discovered 215 gold ornaments amounting to 1098 grams in weight, and in grave No. 4—320 pieces of 1518 grams and in grave No. 36—854 pieces of 789 grams. This type of graves contains a great number of other finds, too. Most important are the sceptres, a symbol of power. They represent a stone or copper axe with gold plated handle. Numerous are the finds of copper, stone, flint, quartz and other materials.

B. Graves containing clay masks of human faces. There are three of this type. Most impressive are the clay masks, made of half-burnt clay in normal size. Marked in glod are the main features of the face. A triangular diadem is placed on the forehead. The eyes are represented by round convex plates. The mouth is marked by rectangular plate under which curved little nails are stuck. The lobes of the ears bear small holes with threaded round earrings. A necklace with a gold anthropomorphic plate and beads of mineral, clay and quartz is placed under the mask. Other finds are an idol made of bone and marble (a stylized anthropomorphic figurine), copper and flint tools, Dentalium shells and others.

C. Simple symbolic graves—21 in number. They are poorer in gold and other

objects. The common finds for this type of graves are some gold decorations, copper tools, flint knives and scrapers and clay vessels, as well as the characteristic for symbolic graves bone idols.

D. Graves containing reburied parts of human skeletons. Seven of these contain parts of human skeletons obviously broken before the second burial and the stock similar to that of the above mentioned type is well preserved. The anthropological examinations of the skeleton parts show that in this case there was a special funeral ritual. At first the bodies had been kept somewhere else until the full decomposition of the tissues and disjoining of the bones. A part of the skeleton was then broken to pieces and put in a separate grave which we now discover. The grave holes of this type are deeper—to 3.20 metres. Additional studies showed that the skulls found bore signs of passed diseases. The pilings on the inner side of the skulls indicate specific brain diseases—epilepsy, etc. Another grave contains bones bearing signs of unhealed traumas. No doubt in that time the mentally sick and disabled people were specially cared for even when buried.

II. Graves with skeletons situated in a straight supine position—59 in number. The grave stock and gifts are similar in all of the graves of the type. Commonly found are clay vessels, flint and stone tools, sometimes copper and occasionally gold objects. The only exception makes a grave with a skeleton of a man aged 40-45 years where are found 1011 gold objects weighing 1516 grams.

III. Graves with skeletons placed on one side and flexed—Hockers. Their number is 41. The grave stock is similar to the above mentioned graves' stock. The preliminary observations show that the copper and stone tools (mostly the axes) are less in number.

Due to the poor preservation of the bones in open graves it is difficult to define the positioning of the skeletons. In the years passed the human activities above ground and animal life underground have disarranged and destroyed the skeletons of the most of the graves. Additionally most of the small bones have decomposed under the effect of the calcareous terrain. All those facts hamper to define the positioning of the skeletons and the sex and age of the buried.

The existing data accumulated during the excavations of the Varna chalcolithic necropolis helped to reconstruct a funeral in terms of the way the bodies were laid in the grave. It was found that the dead had been laid directly into the ground without coffins, boards or being surrounded with stones. The relatives of the dead had made rectangular pits 1 metre wide and 2 metres long. Using deer horns or stone tools the graves were made 70 centimetres to 2.20 metres deep and in few cases deeper. The deeper grave pits show some narrowing towards the bottom which is explained with the way digging and the instruments used. The position of the open graves implies that in that far epoch the graves were marked and separate. The pits in almost all of the cases were directed north-east to south-west and the dead body was laid its head to the north-east which corresponds to the direction of the coast line of the terrace on which the necropolis is situated.

Less evidence exists of the way the laying in the grave pit was done. Most likely is that the dead were buried dressed in furs or cloth. The positioning of some of the decorations implies that the clothes were loose and reaching the heels. The dead in a straight supine position were laid with their legs stretched. The arms were usually crossed over the chest or the belly or stretched alongside the body or one



arm over the chest. The skeletons placed flexed on one side are mostly on their right side. The legs are unnaturally flexed towards the body which shows that probably they were tied up. The hands are flexed too towards the face of the buried.

At the time of the archaeological excavations of the necropolis was possible to define the positioning of the funeral gifts. Around the head are situated the clay vessels. Very often small bowls or cups are found between the hands and the front part of the skull of flexed skeletons. The stone axes are placed with the edge towards the right shoulder of the buried in a straight supine position. The copper axes with holes are similarly positioned. Most probably either types of tools had wooden handles the lower end of which was put in the hand of the dead. The flint knives are pressed to the arms above the elbow. Probably this was the way they were fastened in everyday life. By the position of different decorations over the skeleton can be concluded that thus they were worn during life time. Long bone or marble pins were worn to fix the hair. Around the parietal bones are found strings of beads made of the *Spondylus* shell. Rarely the forehead was decorated with a gold or bone applique. Very often up to 4 earrings were hung on the lobe of the ear. In a couple of cases little gold nails are found around the teeth of the buried. As can be judged by bone and clay figurines such decorations were either pinned in the lips or fastened in a certain way. The most commonly worn were necklaces made of gold, mineral or clay beads or of the *Spondylus* shell. Very often in the middle of it is placed an anthropomorphic gold plate. On the arms above the elbows are to be found *Spondylus* shell bracelets, the wrists were rarely decorated. Clothes were also decorated at different parts with gold or *Spondylus* shell convex appliques.

Anthropological studies both terrain and laboratory of excavated skeletons helped to make a preliminary judgement about the race type of the buried, their appearance, sex and age characteristics. The buried in the Varna necropolis belong to the Dinarian race. This type is known for Bulgarian lands from other studies of the neolithic, and can be defined as a local type. Preserved teeth and bones were used to determine the sex, age and stature of the buried. It has been found that most of the buried in straight supine position are men nearly 1.60–1.65 metres in height, well built which proves physical strength. Due to the hard living conditions in those times and other factors people hardly reached the age of 50–60. The same applied to women. Obviously smaller in stature they were buried flexed on their right side. The average of the population of the region to which the necropolis belongs is about 28–30. But this can not be absolutely true as children's funerals are rare. It is known that the death rate among newly born and young children is the highest. It is possible that children were buried either in another necropolis or near the dwellings.

The great amount of various finds plays an important role in studying the chalcolithic epoch. They can give evidence for level of social development, social position of the buried, the level of the civilization as a whole, etc. One should always bear in mind that the people were buried together with their personal belongings and they represent a part of what the relatives of the dead possessed.

The prevailing number of finds in the necropolis are the gold objects. Over 2000 in number their total weight is about 6 kilograms. Such a great quantity of gold objects belonging to this epoch has never and nowhere been found. It is

widely known that gold has always served as a symbol of wealth and has been used mainly for jewelry. The finds in the Varna necropolis prove the same. In terms of their form the gold objects can be grouped in 28 types with some subtypes. In terms of usage the gold objects are shaped in circles, half-spheres, cones, double cones, spirals, trapezia and other geometrical figures. The geometrical style is characteristic for the chalcolithic epoch, for its pottery and ornamentation. No additional decoration is noticed over the gold objects. Just in a couple of pieces are seen on the periphery small juts. Nowadays the goldsmiths would consider the plain forms very hard to accomplish. This is also due to the high purity of the gold—about 23.5 carat. The gold articles are no doubt the work of professional craftsmen. The vast number of goldware in the necropolis speaks of an existing workshop in the region. Probably there originated the technology and the form of gold articles found in neighbouring lands—today's Rumania, Yugoslavia, Slovakia, etc.

The copper tools and ornaments found in the necropolis show the development of copper mining and metallurgy. The copper objects amount to 100 in number. The spectral analysis of most of the finds positively associates the metal with the copper mines of the nearabouts of today's Stara Zagora. The metal of which tools found in other places were made originates there, too. It is necessary to outline the fact that couple of copper objects from the Varna necropolis are found nowhere else. This is a ground to claim that the metal reached these regions as half-finished material to produce tools and decorations according to local traditions and tastes. The local craftsmen knew very well the method of processing and forming. Technological analysis proves that the objects were cast in special moulds of non-durable material and every object needed a separate mould. When characterizing the copper articles, one should pay special attention to their outer shape and form, a perfect combination of function and beauty.

Considerable part of the finds in the necropolis are the flint tools. Among them predominate the plates-knives, some of them long to 44 cm. Having in mind the fragility of these tools, they were hardly ever used as such but are an expression of the skillfulness of the manufacturer. The flint of which they were made originated from the region of today's Novi Pazar some 60 kilometres west of Varna. The tradition of flint processing is rather old and the technique of cutting and making tools by that time was fully mastered.

Stone tools are not so numerous and are even less than copper ones. The qualities of stone as a material was very well known and used, too. It is obvious from the polished forms and especially the sharpened edge of the cutting part, which is given the optimum angle to preserve it from easy breaking. Other stone objects are some vessels, an idol and a drinking horn made of marble. Marble was dug in the eastern parts of the Balkans and was used to make beads, too.

Of an exceptional make and form are the beads made of mountain quartz that were found. In hardness quartz is next to real precious stones but ancient craftsmen were skilled in making small beads in the shape of a double pyramid. Some of the beads were made with up to 22 polished facets.

The use of bone to make tools and decorations was a tradition in these lands. Among the finds from the necropolis apart from tools—hoes and forks, there are ornaments such as hairpins and appliques as well as religious idols. Among the



finds are often seen beads, bracelets, appliques and others made of the Mediterranean Spondylus shell. Adornments made of this shell are known from earlier periods, rarer are found the shells of another Mediterranean mollusc Dentalium. So far 19500 unprocessed shells of this type have been found in the necropolis.

The pottery excavated are various in shape and function. Prevailing are the conic bowls with wide opening, bi-conic bowls, small vessels of complex profile and trays. Being poorly baked and buried for long under the ground most of the vessels were not quite preserved. A great number of them are decorated with cut geometrical patterns or drawings. One of the vessels, a broad shallow tray, is an exclusive example of the art of pottery making and decoration. Technological analysis shows a complex technique of making; two parts of raw clay were mixed with one part of chamotte and to this mixture was added wood-ash. The decoration of the vessel which represents a geometrical pattern with gold ornaments shows an ingenious knowledge of the secrets of pottery making. The composition is accomplished by repeating four times of one and the same ornament surrounding the symbol of the sun.

The numerous archaeological material makes it possible to try to explain some aspects of the spiritual culture of the time. Apart from the funeral rituals with so many dug out grave pits at hand it is possible to suggest an idea concerning the character of the symbolic graves. We could accept that the type I-A, the so-called rich symbolic graves are dedicated to some of the main heathen gods of that time. When comparing the stock of grave 43 (a rich grave containing the skeleton of a man) and from other collected data, we could suggest that the symbolic graves of this type are designed either as a glorification of the dead or as a cult of the ancestors—founders of the clan and the tribe. That the god is a man is judged by the presence of a sceptre and some typically male in function objects. In one of the graves of the same type there is also a sceptre and the stone axe which is replaced by a sham gold resemblance. In this grave the prevailing part of the finds implies that the god could be that of stock-breeding. Main prove for this are the two animal figurines and 30 heads of animal made of flat gold plates. There was found a gold astragalus, a copy of the astragalus of a sheep or of a goat. This is what makes us think that this grave was a place of worshipping the god of stock-breeding.

The second type symbolic graves I-B for the moment is interpreted as a place of worshipping the mother-goddess continuator of the clan. A proof that this was a goddess give the clay masks and especially the decorations for the ears and under the mouth. Similar images of women are found in dozens at other sites in Bulgaria dating from the same epoch. All of them have outlined female features. The explanation that the woman is the continuator of the family is based on the presence of gold anthropomorphic plates found under the masks. Their interpretation as highly stylized female body while giving birth to a child belongs to a number of researchers for analogical findings in Bulgaria and neighbouring countries. Here can be added that in graves with skeletons from the Varna necropolis similar plates were found on the chests of buried women.

The graves of I-C type are analogical to graves from the necropolises in north-east Bulgaria from the same period. Prevailing is the opinion that these are empty graves intended to substitute the bones of a missing member of the tribe vanished

during wartime, expeditions, drowned and so on. Some of the personal belongings of the missing are placed by his relatives so that they can pay homage to his memory and to perform religious rituals. It has been mentioned already that the last type of the symbolic graves are those of mentally sick or disabled people to whom the society paid special attention. It is obvious that while alive they were kept aside as well as after their death.

The graves with skeletons in straight supine position and those flexed and to one side do not differ in their stock and it is hard to make a conclusion about the social position of the people before their death. At this stage of the research work at the Varna necropolis it can only be claimed that the prevailing part of the straight buried figures are male and the flexed figures—female. Obviously this can be some ground to explain the position and the role of males and females in the family and the clan. The only one of the graves exceptionally rich in grave stock allows to claim that the main role was played by the man in the family. In their social progress people had already passed to a higher step when the physical strength of the man in the daily work was more important than the role of the woman inside the house and the continuation of the family.

Various finds testify to the level of civilization and arts and some of the aspects of their progress. One should first point out the found bone hollow idols. All of them are very much similar to one another. Examination of the bone showed it to be a front bone of the skull of a big animal, probably an ox. The important fact is that idols from this type are to be found only in symbolic graves of all types. The idols themselves represent a highly stylized human image, and stand for the person or the god to whom the placed in the grave pit gifts belong.

A significant mark of the progress of arts during the chalcolithic epoch is the amount of pottery—clay vessels found in the necropolis. Two main points could be featured—the probable use of the vessels as grave gifts; the symbolic meaning of the form and the ornaments. A considerable part of the pottery is in very bad condition and very often it is impossible to imagine the shape of the vessel. A possible explanation to this fact could be not the lack of skill of the ancient craftsmen but the purpose of the vessels. They were either half-baked or even sun-dried only, because they were intended as gifts and not for practical usage. The pottery from neighbouring settlements from the same epoch are strong enough and well baked. So it could be accepted that the prehisotric people understood the symbolic meaning of the funeral and used as grave gifts half-finished pottery and sometimes even deformed. The real craftsmanship can be noticed in those vessels decorated in gold paint. The decoration of the pottery is another important feature. It is well known that on every specific level of social progress ornamentation is quite characteristic. In our case the geometrical patterns represent a stylized image of natural forces, gods and the surrounding world. The sun which gives life to everything on this earth is symbolized by a circle on the surface of the clay vessels. Together with this motif the surface of the vessels is separated into four parts that come in order interpreted as the advance in nature during the four seasons.

The Varna necropolis helps very much to reconstruct the social scheme in the chalcolithic. The numerous finds, the quality of their make and the positioning inside the pits can provide grounds to claim that during the chalcolithic existed strongly expressed property inequality which shows a certain social differentiation.



A good example of this is the enormous richness of some of the graves. And if we bear in mind that the buried were laid into the soil only with their personal belongings and not all of their possessions and wealth we can imagine their great social power. The basic means of piling up the fortune was the metallurgy of copper and gold and trade. Analyzing technologically the finds it becomes quite evident that the objects are the work of skillfull professionals, people most of whom specialize in a craft. In certain fields there are proofs that there existed professional differentiation, too. Such are the mining and the processing of copper. A group of workers dug copper in open mines, another cast the metal and a third group at another place made the necessary tools and decorations. The same was with the goldsmiths, flint tool makers and jewellers.

An important role in social growth played trade. Of course this was not the trade in the modern sense but contact for exchange of goods. The bracelets made of the Mediterranean Spondylus shell appeared in this region as a result of trade exchange with other lands. The same is the origin of about 20000 shells of *Dentalium* which unfinished were used for decorations. Another proof for trade contacts with far lands provides a find from the region of today's Soviet Moldavia. Twenty years ago on the bank of the Dniester was found a treasure of 444 copper objects. The analysis of the metal definitely shows an origin—the mines around today's Stara Zagora. So it is easy to imagine the way from the inland to the lakes near Varna then along the sea coast far to the north.

The facts mentioned above and some others show that during the chalcolithic the population of the west coast of the Black Sea was economically and culturally more developed as compared to the population of neighbouring regions. This was favoured by the suitable location on a trade road and the geographic and climatic conditions. It can be speculated that in this region the oldest European civilization developed quite independently. There is evidence that from here spread some cultural and economic influence to the East and the West. The similarity of civilization and arts as traced in the Varna necropolis with the common features of chalcolithic culture in the lands of today's Bulgaria marks common social development. Obviously the population of different regions was not only economically tied but presumably subjected to same regulations. It was either due to concentrated power or tribal communities existing on friendly terms. This is the only way to explain the spread of finds from the inland to the Black Sea coast and even further to the north and the south, and probably vice versa.

Existing data accumulated through studying of the chalcolithic in north-east Bulgarian lands show the lands around the lakes of Varna as the most suitable centre of that civilization. Obviously the Varna necropolis was the central funeral site, where besides the local people the highest representatives of the elite were buried. This explains why such an enormous quantity of chalcolithic gold is concentrated here.





ヴァルナ I 号墓地発掘風景



# VARNA AND THE SOCIAL CONTEXT OF EARLY METALLURGY

Colin RENFREW

Professor of Archaeology  
University of Cambridge

The discovery of what is demonstrably, on the basis of present knowledge, the earliest major assemblage of gold artifacts to be unearthed anywhere in the world is an event of some note, comparable in significance with Schliemann's find of the Great Treasure at Troy more than a century ago. The finds at Varna must be at least 1,500 years older than those of Troy II, yet apart from the original announcement by their excavator (Ivanov, 1975), and useful, although brief, descriptions by Gimbutas (1977*a* and *b*), the Varna cemetery has so far excited little archaeological comment. The publication by Ivanov (1978) of the first well-illustrated account of the cemetery allows an assessment of its importance. Its status as the oldest substantial find of gold emphasizes the position of south-east Europe as an early and independent centre of metallurgical innovation. But the gold is only one of several materials indicative of high status in the cemetery: what had hitherto seemed a moderately egalitarian society now displays clear evidence of salient ranking. This in turn has major implications for our understanding of the social context in which early metalworking in Europe developed and prospered.

The copper-age cemetery near the Lake of Varna, close to the Black Sea coast in north-east Bulgaria, was discovered accidentally in 1972. Since then excavations directed by Mr Ivan S. Ivanov of the Varna Museum, under the general oversight of Professor G.I. Georgiev and Dr M. Lazarov, have revealed a series of inhumations with remarkable grave-goods. In addition to pottery characteristic of the copper age Gumelnitsa culture, together with flints and stone tools, there are numerous copper tools, and a considerable quantity of goldwork: discs, pendants, beads, large armlets, pectoral plates, and mountings for the handles of weapons of display. A small selection of these objects was seen in the recent exhibition 'Thracian Treasures from Bulgaria' at the British Museum, but it is the great quantity of gold from the cemetery—Grave 43 alone contains 1.5 kilograms of bracelets, beads and other objects—and the early date which are of crucial interest.

At the time of writing some 130 graves have been excavated, and the cemetery is believed to contain many more. In several of the graves the deceased was buried in a contracted position, in others fully extended, a convention restricted in Bulgaria during the chalcolithic period to the northeast of the country. In 35 cases no skeleton was found in the grave: these are designated 'cenotaphs' or 'symbolic graves' by the excavator. That the absence of human remains from them is not simply a product of differential preservation is indicated by a clay mask which in three cases occupies the position in the grave where the head would have been. The 'mask' is embellished in each case with golden jewellery: earrings and diadems. In just a few of these symbolic graves, small quantities of disarticulated human bone were found, and it may be that excarnation prior to burial was practised, applied perhaps to some but not all members of the society. Certainly the extreme rarity of cemeteries in the Bulgarian copper age—none has been found associated with the great tells of the Maritsa valley—suggests that direct inhumation was by no means a standard practice for the disposal of the dead. Seen from this point of view the Varna symbolic graves need not present acute problems of interpretation.

Further description of the finds can be found in Ivanov's book (1978), although their full significance will emerge only with complete publication and the itemiza-

tion of the contents of each grave in turn, allowing of quantitative cemetery analysis. Here it may be sufficient to draw attention to three important points.

## Early Goldworking

The cultural context of the finds is clearly fixed by the graphite-painted pottery and other artifacts, placing it in the later chalcolithic of Bulgaria, equivalent to the Karanovo VI phase of Georgiev's fundamental sequence for the Maritsa valley (Georgiev, 1961). Radiocarbon dates for this period in south-east Europe (summarized in Renfrew, 1971) centre on the centuries between 3800 bc and 3400 bc in radiocarbon years, equivalent in calendar years to approximately 4600 to 4200 bc, using Clark's calibration curve (1975). The hoard of golden pendants from the settlement site at Chotnitsa (Angelov, 1959) are of comparable date. So (despite the arguments of Makkay, 1976, cf. Dumitrescu, 1961) are the other small gold pendants found sporadically in copper-age contexts in south-eastern and Carpathian Europe, including probably the pendant from a late neolithic context at Sesklo in Thessaly (Tsountas, 1908, 350).

That the gold at Varna is of Balkan origin need not be doubted when one recalls the wealth of later prehistoric gold finds from the same general area: the golden sword and daggers from Piersinari and the Ostrovul Mare treasure (Popescu, 1955), both in Romania, the golden dagger of the Vučedol culture from Mala Gruda in Yugoslavia (Parovic-Pešikan and Trbuhovic, 1971), and the great treasure of Vulchitran in Bulgaria (Mikov, 1958). Contrary to the opinion of Makkay (1976, 271) there is nothing in these finds which need indicate Aegean influence: indeed gold weapon blades are not known from the Aegean bronze age. The Balkan bronze age, like the copper age which preceded it, was very familiar with the use of gold. It should, however, be stressed that at Varna the gold was worked by hammering and there is no clear evidence there for the casting of gold.

This precocious use of the material may be contrasted with the situation in the Near East, where, in the words of Muhly (1977, 76):

There is very little gold before 3000 bc, just as there is little or no tin bronze.

After 3000 bc both gold and tin bronze appear together at a number of sites over a wide geographical area, from the Aegean to southern Mesopotamia. Dr Joan Oates kindly points out to me that the earliest gold so far found in the Near East is a fragment of gold wire, dated by Woolley (1931, 344) to 'Ubaid levels at Ur, and that the earliest gold found in quantity in the area comes from levels x-ix, of the Uruk period, at Tepe Gawra (Tobler, 1950). It should be stressed here that the calibrated radiocarbon chronology for later prehistoric Mesopotamia is only now being established (Oates, 1972), and that many contexts will become earlier than the traditional chronology would suggest. The 'Ubaid context at Ur may yet go back as far as 5000 bc, which would be at least as early as the Varna finds, but the Uruk material at Tepe Gawra will not be so old. Gold in Egypt is not found till the Nakada II (Gerzean) period (Baumgartel, 1960, 3), which is likely to be later. So that, although comparably rich finds of gold as early as those of Varna may well yet be made in the Near East, where gold working began extremely early, it is at present the case that nothing so impressive, so sophisticated or so abundant as the gold of Varna has yet been found elsewhere at this early date.



### Early Metallurgy in South-East Europe

The autonomy of Balkan copper metallurgy was argued some years ago (Renfrew, 1969) on the basis of the unbroken cultural evolution from neolithic to chalcolithic in the area and of radiocarbon datings. It is further supported by the tree-ring calibration of radiocarbon, although the prior development in the Near East of most of the relevant metallurgical techniques must be held clearly in view. The case for autonomy (but not necessarily for priority) is strongly supported by the Varna finds, which can be interpreted only within the context of the Gumelnitsa culture. Many of the gold forms may be related to those already current in other materials: pendants and bracelets may have ornaments of the shell *Spondylus gaederopus* as a prototype. Pendants of *Spondylus* occur already in the neolithic of the area (Karanovo II), and bracelets of large size have been found in important graves of the Karanovo V period near Varna by Mr Ivanov (pers. comm.). The shell in question was undoubtedly traded from the Aegean (Shackleton and Renfrew, 1970), probably up the Black Sea coast: the copper age was evidently a period of developed exchange networks. But at this time, as the finds at Sitagroi confirm, the Balkans not the Aegean had the initiative in metallurgical matters.

The scale and level of sophistication of the Balkan copper industry has been revealed by the excavation of copper mines of the Vinča period at Rudna Glava in Yugoslavia (Iovanovic and Ottaway, 1976) and now by those of Aibunar near Stara Zagora in Bulgaria, excavated by a joint Bulgarian-Russian project directed in the field by Chernykh (1975; 1976). The copper workings at Aibunar are an impressive sight, having the appearance of narrow fissures in the rock two or three metres wide, today cleared to a depth of four or five metres. Excavations have revealed that the ore veins have been dug out to a depth in places in excess of ten metres, and there are numerous finds of pottery of the Karanovo VI period, as well as two shaft-hole tools of copper. Chernykh has rightly argued that many of the copper tools of the Balkan chalcolithic are of copper smelted from ores such as those of Aibunar, although the extensive use of native copper also in the early stages of the development of metal-working in the Balkans should not be too hastily dismissed. Moreover, the existence of other copper mines in the Stara Zagora area has now been recognized (pers. comm., Prof. G.I. Georgiev), and comparable discoveries are perhaps to be expected from other areas, so that the attribution of copper artifacts from a very wide region specifically to Aibunar on the rather uncertain basis of trace-element analysis (cf. Muhly, 1977, 78) must be treated with caution.

The copper mines at Aibunar and Rudna Glava are at the moment the earliest known in the world. This in no way implies that comparable and perhaps earlier mines will not be found in due course in the Near East. But it does emphasize for us, as does the Varna material, that metallurgy developed rapidly in the Balkans into a considerable industry already in the fifth millennium BC.

### The Social Context

The main importance of the Varna cemetery, I think, will prove to be as much social as metallurgical. Hitherto the prosperous Balkan copper age, as exemplified by the Gumelnitsa culture, has not given clear evidence of social differentiation. Certainly the stability of settlement, as reflected by the distribution of tell mounds,

the variety of the artifacts, the range of figurines, the presence of signs interpreted by some as 'Proto-writing', and the development of craft specialization (Evans, 1973), give abundant evidence of a thriving society. But excavations of tell settlements have not documented prominent differences in status among houses or between their owners—unless the Chotnitsa gold find be interpreted in that light.

The Varna cemetery undoubtedly does now give striking evidence of such differentiation. There are poor graves as well as rich graves, and the richest contain a variety and a quantity of grave goods surpassing anything found, for instance, in the Wessex culture of the British bronze age, and rivalling the richest finds of the North German early bronze age such as Leubingen. This assessment need not depend upon any *a priori* judgement that gold was a commodity of particularly high value—clearly we are not justified in assuming it to be more esteemed than *Spondylus* or than copper. However, even a preliminary analysis of the contexts of the gold in the richer graves shows it occurring regularly in positions of particular significance. The diadems, earrings and beads adorning the head in the richest graves (as defined by range of goods, not by their material) are of gold. In several cases where weapons of display were carried in the right hand, for example in Grave 4, the shafts were embellished with gold.

Some of the richest graves were among the symbolic 'cenotaphs' (for example Grave 3), but there are sufficient finds with skeletons to allow some social analysis to proceed. Grave 43, for instance, with its great wealth of grave goods, was that of a man aged over 40. But there are very few child burials, unfortunately, so that the position of inherited versus ascribed status may be difficult to evaluate. Undoubtedly, however, the cemetery does give evidence for very salient ranking, and the wealth of grave goods is greater than one could anticipate for a cemetery serving simply a neighbourhood locality. The settlement associated with the cemetery has not been discovered, if indeed there is a single such settlement, but it must in any case be assumed, on the basis of the grave goods, that the cemetery holds the élite of a larger region than of just the few square kilometres which frequently constitute the territory surrounding chalcolithic tells.

These observations lead Ivanov (1978, 62) to consider the possibility of a state level of organization:

The existence of property stratification, private property in large amounts and of great value, of crafts and commerce, suggest a form of social organization higher than the primitive communal system. And the next step is the state. Has there been already a state on our territory as early as the IVth millennium BC?

This same problem has been faced in other areas, using comparable evidence, and the concept of 'chiefdom' has been found useful in cases where there is pronounced ranking and a measure of centralized organization (Renfrew, 1973; Peebles and Kus, 1977). Using the criteria now becoming accepted by archaeologists, it seems permissible provisionally to regard the social structure at Varna as falling within the chiefdom category. The use of this concept avoids the term 'state', which for various reasons seems inappropriate to the Balkan copper age just as much as for Stonehenge or for the Wessex culture of Britain. Likewise it emphasizes the distinction between the new impression which the Varna finds give us of the social



structure, and the markedly egalitarian organization previously postulated for the Balkan copper age.

All this has a very considerable bearing on the origins of metallurgy in the area. For it is clear that the main technical elements employed in the metal industry of the Karanovo VI period were available already in Karanovo V, if not earlier. The problem in explaining the rise of metallurgy is thus not simply a technical one, in elucidating the discovery or acquisition of the relevant metallurgical techniques, but a social one in defining the conditions favouring the wider adoption of the initial invention. It is this adoption rather than the technical invention itself which marks the effective innovation (Renfrew, 1978).

Metal objects were not initially very useful: they were less durable than their counterparts of stone. I believe, therefore, that it was the use of metal to manufacture ornaments and objects of adornment and display which was crucial to the early development of production, and through increased production to the improvement of technology. It is no coincidence, then, that the richest find of metalwork from the Balkan copper age should excel in gold rather than in copper. And probably it is no coincidence either that the first useful tool of copper, the shaft-hole axe of Vidra type, should closely imitate the stone shaft-hole axes which are found, with gold-mounted shafts, as weapons of display in the Varna cemetery.

The conditions necessary for the production of such conspicuous objects of metal were clearly more readily met in a ranked society than in an egalitarian one. The precocious development of copper metallurgy in what has hitherto appeared so egalitarian a context as the Balkan copper age was thus somewhat paradoxical. Varna removes that paradox, and the evidence of the cemetery strongly supports this social view of the origins of metallurgy: copper (and gold) in Europe was first produced not for utilitarian objectives, but to fulfil the social function of conspicuous display.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This article was published in *Antiquity*, 52 (1978). We are very grateful to Professor C. Renfrew for his permission to reproduce and translate this article here.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Angelov, N. (1959) Le trésor en or de Hotnica, *Archaeologiya*, 1, 38-46 (Sofia).  
 Baumgartel, E. J. (1960) *The cultures of prehistoric Egypt, II* (Oxford, Griffith Institute).  
 Chernykh, E. N. (1975) Aibunar: a Balkan copper mine of the fourth millennium BC, *Sovetskaya Archaeologiya*, 4, 132-53.  
 — (1976) Metallurgische Bereiche des 4.-2. Jahrtausend v. Chr. in der UdSSR, Paper presented to the IX Congress of Prehistory and protohistory, Nice.  
 Clark, R. M. (1975) A calibration curve for radiocarbon dates, *Antiquity*, 39, 251-66.  
 Dumitrescu, H. (1961) Connections between the Cucuteni-Tripolje cultural complex and the neighbouring cultures in the light of the utilisation of gold pendants, *Dacia*, 5, 69-93.  
 Evans, R. K. (1973) *Craft specialisation in the chalcolithic period of the Eastern portion of the Balkan Peninsula* (Ph. D. dissertation, University of California at Los Angeles).  
 Georgiev, G. I. (1961) Kulturgruppen der Jungstein- und der Kupferzeit in der Ebene von Thrazien (Südbulgarien), in (eds.), J. Böhm and S. J. De Laet, *L'Europe à la fin de l'âge de la pierre* (Prague), 45-100.  
 Gimbutas, M. (1977a) Gold treasure at Varna, *Archaeology*, 30, 44-51.  
 — (1977b) Varna: a sensational rich cemetery of the Karanovo civilization, *Expedition*, 19 (4), 39-47.  
 Iovanovic, B. and Ottaway, B. S. (1976) Copper mining and metallurgy in the Vinča group, *Antiquity*, 50, 104-13.

- Ivanov, I. S. (1975) Raskopki na Varnenskija eneoliten nekropol prez 1972 g., *Izvestija na Narodnija Muzeji Varna* (Bulletin du Musée National de Varna), 11, 1-16.  
 — (1978) *sukrovishkata na Varnenskiya Chalkoliten Nekropol* (Tresures of the Varna chalcolithic necropolis), Sofia, 'September'. (Text in Bulgarian with translation into Russian, English and German.)  
 Makkay, J. (1976) Problems concerning Copper Age chronology in the Carpathian basin, *Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*, 28, 251-300.  
 Mikov, V. (1958) *Zlatnoto Sukrovishhte ot Vulchitran* (le Trésor d'or de Valcitra), Sophia, Académie des Sciences.  
 Muhly, J. D. (1977) The copper ox-hide ingots and the bronze age metals trade, *Iraq*, 39, 73-82.  
 Oates, J. (1972) A radiocarbon date from Choga Mani, *Iraq*, 34, 49-53.  
 Parovic-Pešikan, M. and Trbuhovic V. (1971) Iskopavanja tumula ranog bronzanog doba u Tivatskom polju, *Starinar*, 22, 129-41.  
 Peebles, C. S. and Kus, S. M. (1977) Some archaeological correlates of ranked societies, *American Antiquity*, 42, 421-48.  
 Popescu, D. and Popescu, V. (1955) Asupra tezeazului de aur de la Ostrovul Mare, *Studii si Cercetari de Istorie Veche*, 4, 865-80.  
 Renfrew, C. (1969) The autonomy of the south-east European copper age, *Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, 35, 12-47.  
 — (1971) Sitagroi, radiocarbon and the prehistory of south-east Europe, *Antiquity*, 45, 275-82.  
 — (1973) Monuments, mobilisation and social organisation in neolithic Wessex, in (ed.), C. Renfrew, *The explanation of culture change* (London), 539-58.  
 — (1978) The anatomy of innovation, in (eds.), D. Green, C. C. Haselgrove and M. J. T. Spriggs, *Social organisation and settlement* (British Archaeological Reports, International Series 47), 89-117.  
 Shackleton, N. and Renfrew, C. (1970) Neolithic trade routes realigned by oxygen isotope analyses, *Nature*, 228, 1062-5.  
 Tobler, A. J. (1950) *Excavations at Tepe Gawra, II* (Philadelphia).  
 Tsountas, C. (1908) *Ai Proistorikai Akropoleis Dhiminiou kai Sesklou* (Athens).  
 Woolley, C. L. (1931) Excavations at Ur, 1930-1, *Antiq. J.*, 11, 343-81.



カタログ  
CATALOGUE

略符号

---

＊————カラー図版参照  
D.————径  
D.M.——口径  
L.————長さ  
W.————幅  
H.————高さ  
Wt.——重量  
Th.——厚さ



《表紙》

156

金彩文皿

POTTERY TRAY WITH GOLD DECORATION

《裏表紙》

88

仮面(複製)

CLAY MASK OF A HUMAN FACE (Replica)



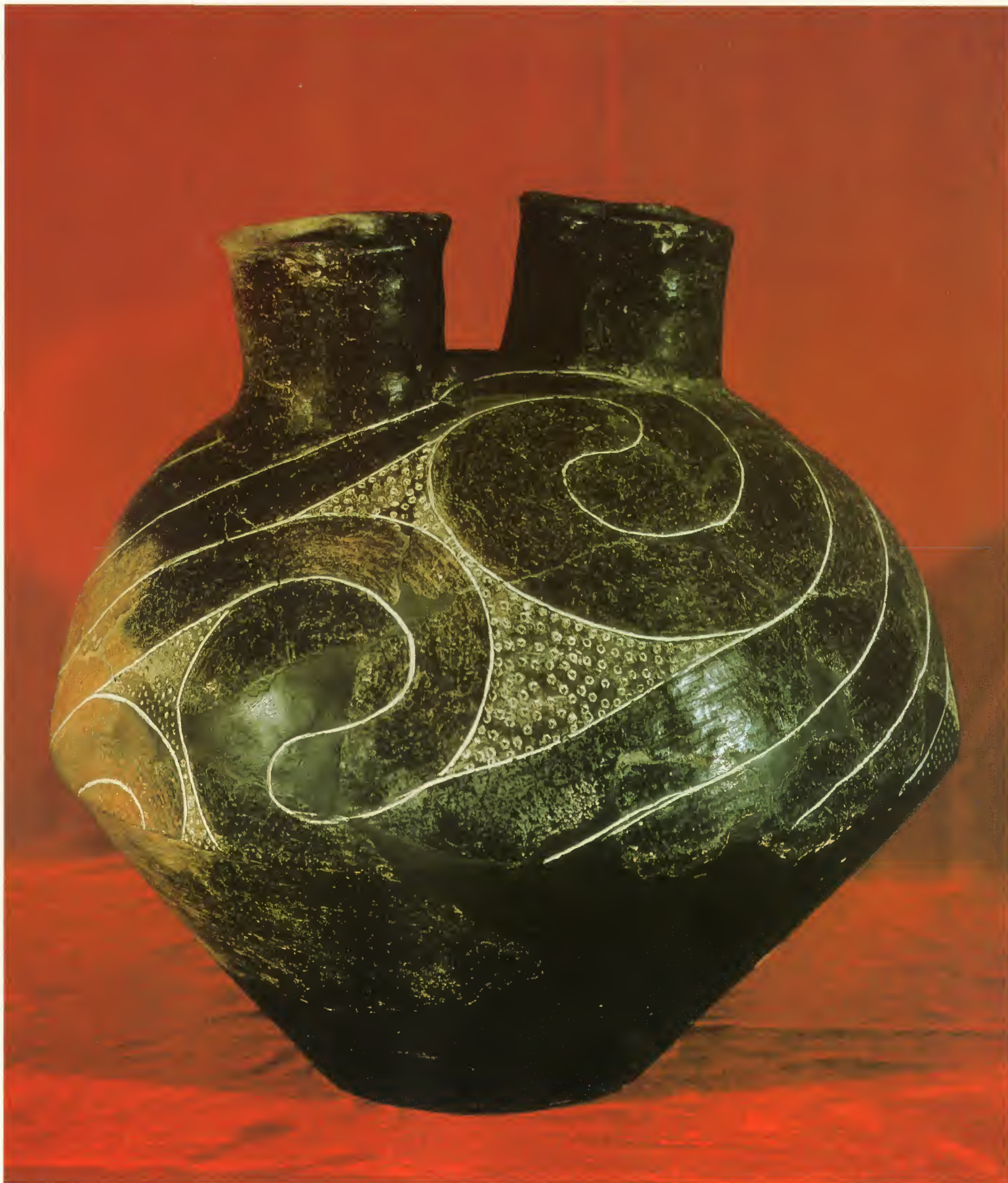


2  
 白色彩文杯  
 POTTERY CUP PAINTED WITH A WHITE PASTE



4  
 供物台  
 CLAY ALTAR





14

双口壺  
DOUBLE-MOUTHED  
POTTERY VESSEL





15  
刻文鉢  
POTTERY BOWL WITH A DECORATION



16  
象嵌文鉢  
POTTERY BOWL WITH AN INLAID DECORATION





23  
女性偶像  
BONE HUMAN FIGURINE



28  
女性土偶  
CLAY HUMAN FIGURINE





27  
家屋模型  
CLAY MODEL OF A HOUSE

24  
へら  
BONE SMOOTHER



30

女性土偶  
CLAY HUMAN FIGURINE



42

ビーズ(130点)  
130 MALACHITE BEADS

36



41

ヘアピン  
MARBLE HAIRPIN





53  
彩文碗  
PAINTED POTTERY CUP

52  
彩文器台  
PAINTED POTTERY VESSEL-PEDESTAL





54

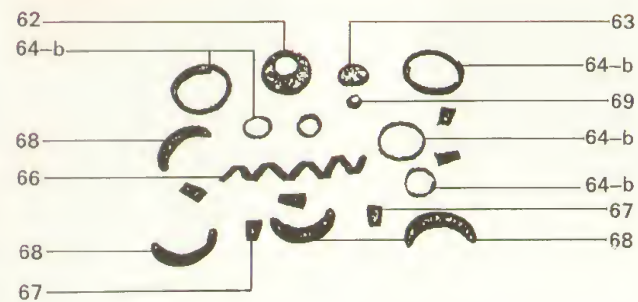
ふた付き土器  
PAINTED POTTERY VESSEL  
WITH A LID





110  
半球形アップリケ(6点)  
SIX GOLD CONVEX APPLIQUES

114  
偶像  
MARBLE IDOL



62  
扁球  
GOLD SPHEROID

63  
鋌形装飾品  
GOLD NAIL

64-b  
リング(6点)  
SIX GOLD RINGS

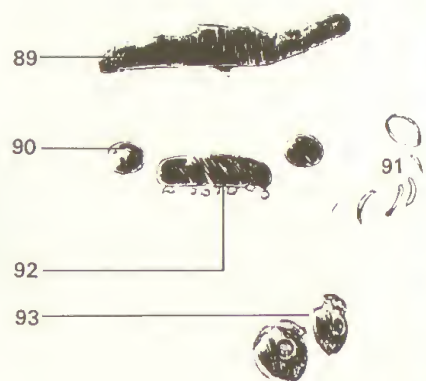
66  
螺旋形装飾品  
GOLD SPIRAL BAND

67  
台形アップリケ(6点)  
SIX GOLD TRAPEZOID APPLIQUES

68  
三日月形アップリケ(4点)  
FOUR GOLD CRESCENT APPLIQUES

69  
なつめ玉形ビーズ  
GOLD BICONICAL BEAD





88  
 仮面(複製)  
 CLAY MASK OF A HUMAN FACE  
 (Replica)

89  
 額飾り(王冠)  
 GOLD DIADEM

90  
 半球形装飾品(2点)  
 TWO GOLD CONVEX PLATES

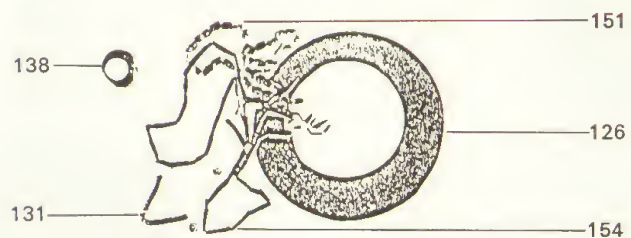
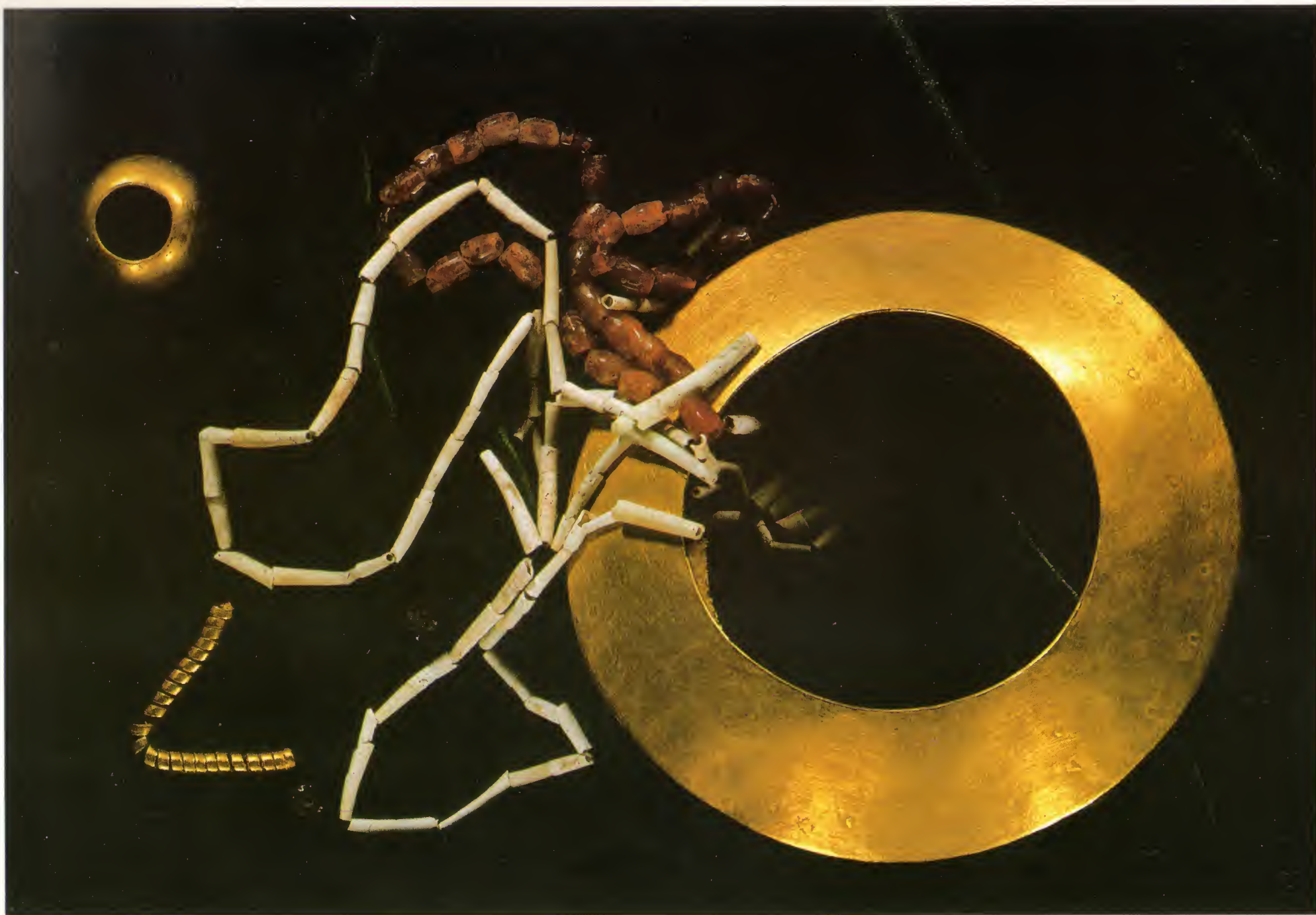
91  
 耳輪(8点)  
 EIGHT GOLD EARRINGS

92  
 鋹形装飾品(7点)  
 SEVEN GOLD NAILS

93  
 人形装飾品(2点)  
 TWO GOLD ANTHROPOMORPHIC  
 PLATES







126  
腕輪  
GOLD BICONICAL BRACELET

138  
球形装飾品  
GOLD SPHERICAL BUTTON

131  
螺旋形装飾品(19点)  
NINETEEN GOLD SPIRAL BANDS

151  
首飾り(ビーズ53点)  
NECKLACE WITH 53 QUARTZ BEADS

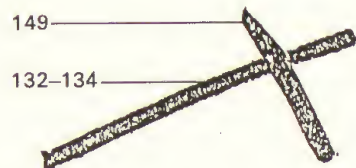
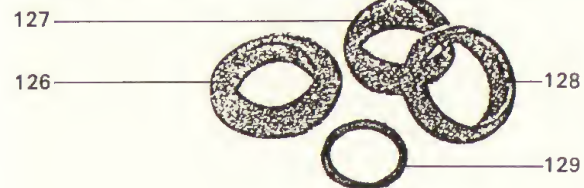
154  
未加工貝殻(1400点)  
1400 DENTALIUM SHELLS



126 腕輪  
GOLD BICONICAL BRACELET

128 腕輪  
GOLD BRACELET

129 腕輪  
GOLD BRACELET



132 笏先端部  
GOLD POINT OF A SCEPTRE

133 笏先端部  
GOLD POINT OF A SCEPTRE

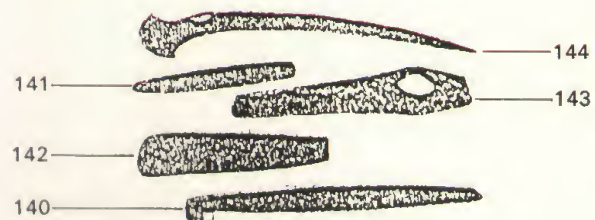
134 笏の柄部分(5点)  
FIVE GOLD TUBULES OF A SCEPTRE



149 石斧  
STONE AXE







- |     |     |               |
|-----|-----|---------------|
| 140 | のみ  | COPPER CHISEL |
| 141 | くさび | COPPER WEDGE  |
| 142 | くさび | COPPER WEDGE  |
| 143 | 斧   | COPPER AXE    |
| 144 | 斧   | COPPER AXE    |





155

金彩文土器

POTTERY VESSEL WITH GOLD DECORATION



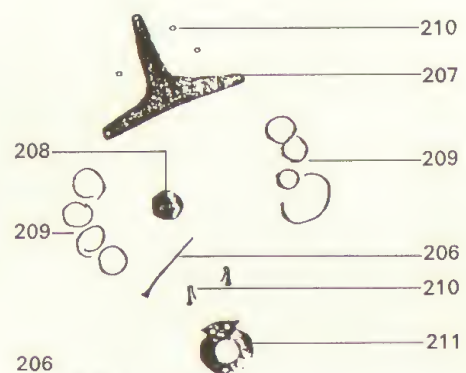


156

金彩文皿

POTTERY TRAY WITH GOLD DECORATION





206  
釘形装飾品  
GOLD NAIL

207  
額飾り(王冠)  
GOLD DIADEM

208  
半球形装飾品  
GOLD CONVEX PLATE

209  
耳輪(8点)  
EIGHT GOLD EARRINGS

210  
円筒形ビーズ(3点)と釘形装飾品(2点)  
THREE GOLD CYLINDRICAL BEADS  
AND TWO GOLD NAILS

211  
人形装飾品  
GOLD ANTHROPOMORPHIC PLATE







276

獸角形飾板(30点)

THIRTY GOLD ANIMAL-HEAD PLATES





278-286

笏  
GOLD SCEPTRE





246  
動物形飾板(アップリケ)  
GOLD ANIMAL FIGURINE



288  
動物形飾板  
GOLD ANIMAL FIGURINE

287  
動物形飾板  
GOLD ANIMAL FIGURINE





289  
弓形装飾品  
GOLD ARC-SHAPED OBJECT  
290  
ブーメラン形装飾品  
GOLD BOOMERANG-SHAPED OBJECT  
293  
半球形装飾品(2点)  
TWO GOLD HEMISPHERICAL PLATES



294  
腕輪  
GOLD BRACELET  
295  
腕輪  
GOLD BRACELET  
332  
角杯  
MARBLE HORN-SHAPED CUP





334

ヘアピン  
BONE HAIRPIN

338

首飾り(ビーズ38点)  
NECKLACE WITH 38 SPONDYLUS BEADS

339

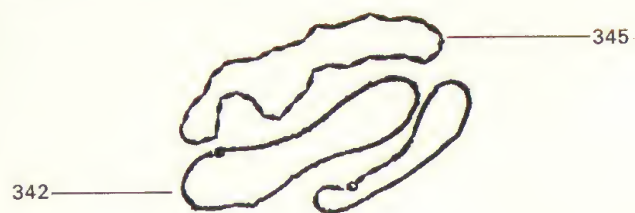
首飾り(ビーズ49点)  
NECKLACE WITH 49 CLAY BEADS



341

半球形アップリケ(42点)  
FORTY-TWO GOLD CONVEX APPLIQUES





342  
ビーズ(849点)  
849 GOLD BEADS

345  
紡錘形ビーズ(36点)  
THIRTY-SIX GOLD LONG BICONICAL BEADS





344

大型半球形アププリケ(11点)  
ELEVEN GOLD LARGE CONVEX  
APPLIQUES





352

腕輪

GOLD BRACELET

353

腕輪

GOLD BRACELET

354

腕輪

GOLD BRACELET

355

腕輪

GOLD BRACELET





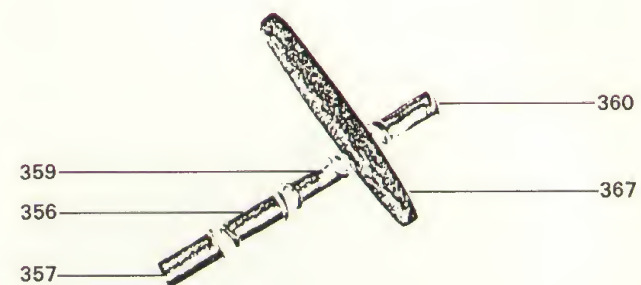
356  
笏の柄部分  
GOLD TUBULE OF A SCEPTRE

359  
笏の柄部分  
GOLD TUBULE OF A SCEPTRE

357  
笏の柄部分  
GOLD TUBULE OF A SCEPTRE

360  
笏の柄部分  
GOLD TUBULE OF A SCEPTRE

367  
斧  
COPPER AXE





369  
槍先  
FLINT SPEARHEAD



377  
腕輪  
SPONDYLUS BRACELET WITH GOLD APPLIQUES







378

彩文器台

PAINTED POTTERY VESSEL-PEDESTAL





442  
女性偶像  
BONE HUMAN FIGURINE



454  
偶像  
BONE IDOL





468  
石斧  
STONE AXE



475  
ヘアピン  
COPPER HAIRPIN





173

斧

COPPER AXE

585

人形装飾品

GOLD ANTHROPOMORPHIC PLATE

296

斧

COPPER AXE

584

リング(3点)

THREE GOLD RINGS

587

のみ

COPPER CHISEL

588

斧

COPPER AXE

296

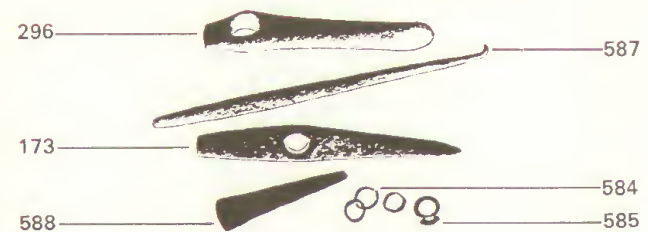
173

588

587

584

585







36号墓出土状況  
CONTENTS OF GRAVE NO. 36





43号墓出土状況  
CONTENTS OF GRAVE NO. 43





カラノヴォ遺丘



カラノヴォ遺丘  
発掘後の断面と編年標識





43号墓埋葬状況(復元)



集落の首長(43号墓より復元)





金細工師



集落の生活



住居の内部







## A 新石器時代と前期銅石(器)時代の ブルガリア

紀元前7千年紀(7000~6001 B.C.)に今日のブルガリアには、半農半牧民の文化が発達していた。彼らが経済的に発達し、また近隣の諸地方と文化交流がおこなわれた結果、その物質文化と精神文化とは、独自の性格を持つに至った。

ブルガリアに限らず、西アジアや中央アジアでは、昔は(所によっては今も)日干煉瓦や塊石で家屋をついていた。そのような家屋からなる集落が何らかの理由で放棄されると、壁が崩れ、うず高くつもる。そこへ別の人たちがやって来て整地し、新たな家を建てる。同じ所に住むのは、そこが水の便、地の利がいいからであろう。これがまた放棄される。こうしたことが数千年にわたって繰り返されると、ついには高さ20~30mの「人工の丘」が形成される。これをアラビア語でテル、ペルシア語でテベ、トルコ語でヒュユクなどと言い、日本語では遺丘と訳されている。遺丘では、当然のことながら、上層のものほど新しく、下層のものほど古い。このような遺丘を発掘することによって、一つの年代の物差しをつくることができる。カラノヴォ遺丘は、ブルガリアの代表的な遺丘で、新石器時代から初期青銅器時代にかけての各層を含んでいる。

1  
さいもん ど き  
白色彩文土器  
POTTERY VESSEL PAINTED  
WITH A WHITE PASTE

土, H. 28.5 cm, D. 17 cm

スターラ・ザゴラ

初期新石器時代, カラノヴォⅠ期(6500-6000 B.C.)

District Museum of History, Stara Zagora.

Inv. No. 7680.

2\*  
さいもんはい  
白色彩文杯  
POTTERY CUP PAINTED  
WITH A WHITE PASTE

土, H. 17.5 cm, D. 9.4 cm

スターラ・ザゴラ

初期新石器時代, カラノヴォⅠ期(6500-6000 B.C.)

District Museum of History, Stara Zagora.

Inv. No. 7940.

3  
せき ぶ  
石斧  
STONE AXE

石, L. 24 cm, W. 7 cm

スターラ・ザゴラ

初期新石器時代, カラノヴォⅠ期(6500-6000 B.C.)

District Museum of History, Stara Zagora.

Inv. No. 6356.



1



3



5



6

4\*  
くもつだい  
供物台  
CLAY ALTAR

土, H. 6.8 cm, W. 15.7 cm

スターラ・ザゴラ

初期新石器時代, カラノヴォⅡ期(6500-6000 B.C.)

District Museum of History, Stara Zagora.

Inv. No. OB-816.

5  
さじ  
匙  
BONE SMALL SPOON

骨, L. 15.1 cm, W. 3 cm

スターラ・ザゴラ

初期新石器時代, カラノヴォⅠ期(6500-6000 B.C.)

District Museum of History, Stara Zagora.

Inv. No. 9006.

6  
女性土偶  
CLAY HUMAN FIGURINE

土, H. 7 cm, W. 4.9 cm

スターラ・ザゴラ

初期新石器時代, カラノヴォⅡ期(6500-6000 B.C.)

District Museum of History, Stara Zagora.

Inv. No. OB-1157.



7

## 円筒形土器

## CYLINDRICAL POTTERY VESSEL

土,

スターラ・ザゴラ

初期新石器時代, カラノヴォⅡ期(6500-6000 B.C.)

District Museum of History, Stara Zagora.

Inv. No. OB-1649.



7

8

## 土器

## POTTERY VESSEL

土, H. 11.1 cm, D. 22 cm

ノーヴァ・ザゴラ

後期新石器時代, カラノヴォⅣ期(5500-5000 B.C.)

City Museum of History, Nova Zagora.

Inv. No. 3298.



9

9

## 鉢

## POTTERY BOWL

土, H. 7.2 cm, D. 18.3 cm

スリーヴェン州, パチニカ遺丘

後期新石器時代, カラノヴォⅣ期(5500-5000 B.C.)

City Museum of History, Nova Zagora.

Inv. No. 900.



11

10

こくもん

## 刻文土器底部

## BOTTOM OF A VESSEL WITH AN INCISED ORNAMENT

土,

ノーヴァ・ザゴラ

後期新石器時代, カラノヴォⅣ期(5500-5000 B.C.)

City Museum of History, Nova Zagora.

Inv. No. 3794.



8

11

## 十字文土器底部

## BOTTOM OF A VESSEL WITH A DECORATION

土, W. 8 cm

ノーヴァ・ザゴラ

後期新石器時代, カラノヴォⅣ期(5500-5000 B.C.)

City Museum of History, Nova Zagora.

Inv. No. 54.

12

## 女性土偶

## CLAY IDOL

土, H. 9.2 cm, W. 5.1 cm

ノーヴァ・ザゴラ

後期新石器時代, カラノヴォⅣ期(5500-5000 B.C.)

City Museum of History, Nova Zagora.

Inv. No. 3588.

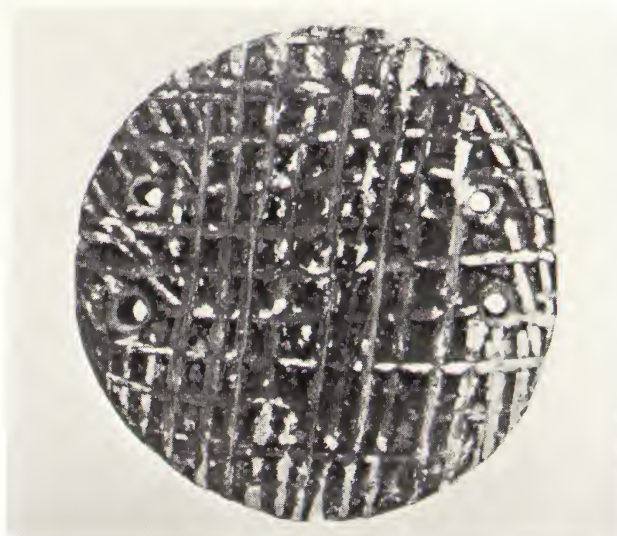




13



17



18



17

13

人間像胸部

TORSO OF A HUMAN FIGURINE

土,

カラノヴォ 遺丘南方

後期新石器時代, カラノヴォ IV期(5500-5000 B.C.)

City Museum of History, Nova Zagora.

Inv. No. 3518.

14\*

双口壺

DOUBLE-MOULDED POTTERY VESSEL

土, H. 35.5 cm, D. 37 cm

ノーヴァ・ザゴラ

後期新石器時代, カラノヴォ IV期(5500-5000 B.C.)

City Museum of History, Nova Zagora.

Inv. No. 2073.

15\*

刻文鉢

POTTERY BOWL WITH A DECORATION

土, H. 5.4 cm, D. 15.7 cm

ノーヴァ・ザゴラ

後期新石器時代, カラノヴォ IV期(5500-5000 B.C.)

City Museum of History, Nova Zagora.

Inv. No. 2854.

16\*

象嵌文鉢

POTTERY BOWL WITH AN INLAID DECORATION

土, H. 5.7 cm, D. 15.2 cm

ノーヴァ・ザゴラ

後期新石器時代, カラノヴォ IV期(5500-5000 B.C.)

City Museum of History, Nova Zagora.

Inv. No. 3904.

17

女性土偶

CLAY IDOL

土, H. 13 cm, W. 6.7 cm

ノーヴァ・ザゴラ

後期新石器時代, カラノヴォ IV期(5500-5000 B.C.)

City Museum of History, Nova Zagora.

Inv. No. 1479.

18

土製裝飾品

CLAY ORNAMENT

土, D. 4.3 cm

スターラ・ザゴラ

前期銅石時代, カラノヴォ V期(5000-4500 B.C.)

District Museum of History, Stara Zagora.

Inv. No. 790.



19

土器のふた

POTTERY LID OF A VESSEL

土, D. 11.4 cm

スターラ・ザゴラ

前期銅石時代, カラノヴォ V期(5000-4500 B.C.)

District Museum of History, Stara Zagora.  
Inv. No. 215.



19

20

こくえんさいもん

黒鉛彩文土器

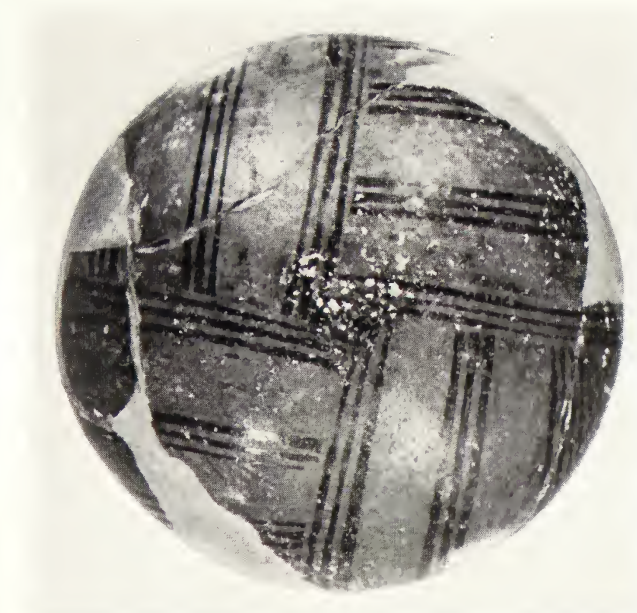
POTTERY VESSEL WITH A GRAPHITE ORNAMENT

土, H. 14 cm, D. 24 cm

スターラ・ザゴラ

前期銅石時代, カラノヴォ V期(5000-4500 B.C.)

District Museum of History, Stara Zagora.  
Inv. No. OB-1187.



21

21

まんじがたさいもん

卍形彩文ふた

POTTERY LID WITH A SWASTIKA ORNAMENT

土, H. 3.3 cm, D. 8.6 cm

スターラ・ザゴラ

前期銅石時代, カラノヴォ V期(5000-4500 B.C.)

District Museum of History, Stara Zagora.  
Inv. No. MG-774



20

22

ヘアピン

BONE HAIRPIN

骨, L. 9.4 cm

スターラ・ザゴラ

後期銅石時代, カラノヴォ VI期(4500-4000 B.C.)

District Museum of History, Stara Zagora.  
Inv. No. 4127.

23\*

女性偶像

BONE HUMAN FIGURINE

骨, H. 5.9 cm, W. 1.7 cm

スターラ・ザゴラ

後期銅石時代, カラノヴォ VI期(4500-4000 B.C.)

District Museum of History, Stara Zagora.  
Inv. No. 10184.

24\*

へら

BONE SMOOTHER

骨, L. 13.3 cm, W. 1.1 cm

スターラ・ザゴラ

後期銅石時代, カラノヴォ VI期(4500-4000 B.C.)

District Museum of History, Stara Zagora.  
Inv. No. 1005.



22

25

斧

COPPER AXE

銅, L. 17.8 cm, W. 3.6 cm

スターラ・ザゴラ

後期銅石時代, カラノヴォ VI期(4500-4000 B.C.)

District Museum of History, Stara Zagora.  
Inv. No. MG-170.





25



31



29



26

26

椅子模型

CLAY MODEL OF A STOOL

土, H. 3.5 cm, W. 3.8 cm

スターラ・ザゴラ

後期銅石時代, カラノヴォ VI期(4500-4000 B.C.)

District Museum of History, Stara Zagora.  
Inv. No. 683.

27\*

家屋模型

CLAY MODEL OF A HOUSE

土, H. 8.2 cm, W. 7.8 cm

スターラ・ザゴラ

後期銅石時代, カラノヴォ VI期(4500-4000 B.C.)

District Museum of History, Stara Zagora.  
Inv. No. 1SZ-85.

28\*

女性土偶

CLAY HUMAN FIGURINE

土, H. 6.8 cm, W. 4.4 cm

スターラ・ザゴラ

後期銅石時代, カラノヴォ VI期(4500-4000 B.C.)

District Museum of History, Stara Zagora.  
Inv. No. 1441.

29

黒鉛彩文土器

POTTERY VESSEL WITH A GRAPHITE  
ORNAMENT

土, H. 8.6 cm, D. 17.6 cm

スターラ・ザゴラ

後期銅石時代, カラノヴォ VI期(4500-4000 B.C.)

District Museum of History, Stara Zagora.  
Inv. No. 1SZ-769.

30\*

女性土偶

CLAY HUMAN FIGURINE

土, H. 6.8 cm, W. 4.6 cm

スターラ・ザゴラ

後期銅石時代, カラノヴォ VI期(4500-4000 B.C.)

District Museum of History, Stara Zagora.  
Inv. No. 2655.

31

ビーズ

BONE BEAD

骨, L. 2.2 cm, W. 1.2 cm

スターラ・ザゴラ

後期銅石時代, カラノヴォ VI期(4500-4000 B.C.)

District Museum of History, Stara Zagora.  
Inv. No. 5600.

32

土器

POTTERY VESSEL

土, H. 8.7 cm, D. 16.8 cm

スターラ・ザゴラ州ルマーニャ村

後期銅石時代, カラノヴォ VI期(4500-4000 B.C.)

City Museum of History, Stara Zagora.  
Inv. No. 362.



# ヴァルナⅡ号墓地 3号墓出土品

(Nos. 33~55)

## OBJECTS FROM GRAVE NO.3 OF VARNA Ⅱ NECROPOLIS

前期銅石時代(5000-4500 B.C.)

ヴァルナ国立博物館蔵

National Museum, Varna.

1976年秋にヴァルナ市西部の工業地帯で発見されたヴァルナⅡ号墓地では、前期銅石時代に属する3基の墓が発掘された。そのうち2号墓は、3号墓の造営のさいに破壊されていたため詳細は不明であるが、1号墓と3号墓では、ともに25歳位の男性が<sup>ぎようがしんでんそう</sup>仰臥伸展葬で葬られていた。3号墓はとりわけ副葬品が豊かで、金製ビーズ(No. 33)や銅製腕輪(No. 34)、彩文土器(Nos. 52~55)などが出土した。今回の展示の主体となっているヴァルナⅠ号墓地(後期銅石時代)の埋葬方法や副葬品との類似などから、このヴァルナⅡ号墓地は、前期銅石時代の終末期のものと考えられている。

\* 銅石時代とは、新石器時代と青銅器時代との中間に位置し、石器だけでなく銅器も使用された時代のこと。

英語では Chalcolithic とか Eneolithic といい、日本語では「銅石時代」、「銅石器時代」、「金石併用時代」などと訳す。

33

ビーズ(31点)

THIRTY-ONE GOLD BEADS

金, D. 0.4~0.6 cm, Wt. 4.5g

Inv.No. I-1918.

34

腕輪

COPPER BRACELET

銅, D. 7.7~6.9 cm, W. 0.6 cm

Inv. No. I-1919.

35

石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント(火打ち石)<sup>\*\*</sup>, L. 8.1 cm, W. 2.3 cm

Inv. No. I-1921.

\*\*フリントとは石英の一種で、石質はち密でかく、剥片(はくへん)は鋭い縁片をもつので、この石材に恵まれたヨーロッパ、アフリカなどでは、種々の打製石器の原料として、広く利用された。また火打ち石としても用いられた。

36

尖頭器(5点)

FIVE FLINT POINTS

フリント, L. 2.2~3.0 cm, W. 1~1.2 cm

Inv. Nos. I-1922 to 1926.

37

石斧

STONE AXE

石, L. 15.2 cm, W. 6.3 cm, Th. 3.6 cm

Inv. No. I-1927.

32



33



34



35

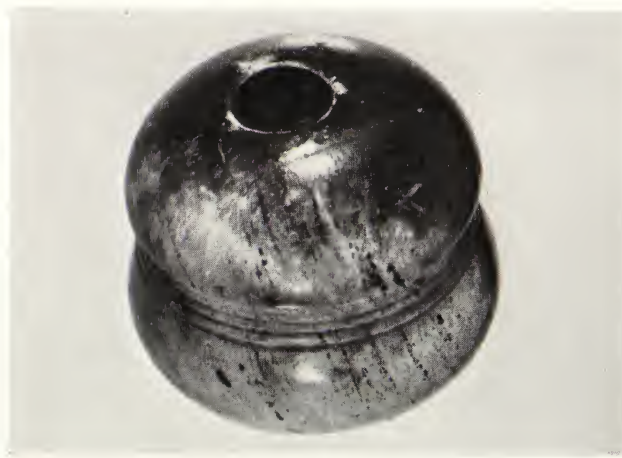


37





38



40

38

石斧

STONE AXE

石, L. 15.2 cm, W. 3.3 cm, Th. 2.3 cm

Inv. No. I-1928.

一端に孔があげられており、さらに3カ所に孔をあけようとした痕跡が残っている。

39

石斧

STONE AXE

石, L. 7.1 cm, W. 4.6 cm, Th. 1.4 cm

Inv. No. I-1929.

40

ぼうすいしや

紡錘車

STONE SPINDLE WHORL

石, H. 3.2 cm, D. 3.1 cm

Inv. No. I-1930

41\*

ヘアピン

MARBLE HAIRPIN

大理石, L. 12.1 cm, W. 0.7 cm

Inv. No. I-1931.

一端に3つの孔があげられており、さらに3カ所に孔をあけようとした痕跡が残っている。

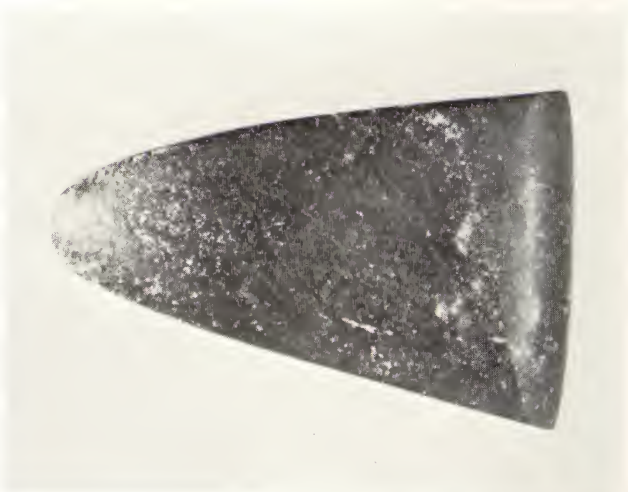
42\*

ビーズ(130点)

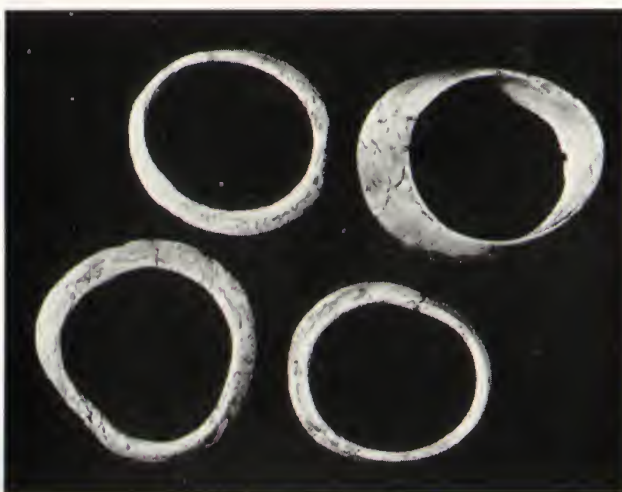
130 MALACHITE BEADS

くじゃく石, D. 0.2~0.6 cm

Inv. No. I-1932.



39



47

43

ヘアピン

BONE HAIRPIN

骨, L. 19.7 cm, W. 1.1 cm

Inv. No. I-1933.

一端に孔があげられている。

44

アップリケ(?)

BONE APPLIQUE (?)

骨, L. 7.5 cm, W. 2.4 cm, Th. 0.5 cm

Inv. No. I-1934.

45

くわ

鋤

ANTLER HOE

鹿角, L. 29.1 cm, Th. 3.6 cm

Inv. No. I-1935.

柄を通すための孔があげられている。

46

ビーズ(80点)

EIGHTY BONE BEADS

骨, L. 1.7~3.2 cm, W. 0.8~1.7 cm

Inv. No. I-1936.

動物の歯の形につくられたビーズ。「歯」の根元のほうに孔があげられている。



45



47

腕輪(4点)

FOUR SPONDYLUS BRACELETS

ウミギクガイ, D. 9~10 cm

Inv. Nos. I-1937 to 1940.

48

帯飾り(170点)

BELT WITH 170 SPONDYLUS TUBULES

ウミギクガイ, L. 1.5~3 cm, D. 0.5~0.8 cm

Inv. No. I-1941.

約 170 個の管状のビーズが、平行に 5 列に並べられた状態で発見された。ビーズを通していたひもは残っていなかった。

49

ビーズ(150点)

150 SPONDYLUS BEADS

ウミギクガイ, L. 0.5~4 cm, D. 0.4~0.7 cm

Inv. No. I-1942.

50

アップリケ(120点)

120 SPONDYLUS APPLIQUES

ウミギクガイ, H. 0.6~1.4 cm, W. 0.7~1.4 cm

Inv. No. I-1943.

横に貫通する孔があげられている。

51

未加工貝殻(150点)

150 DENTALIUM SHELLS

ツノガイ, L. 1~3 cm

Inv. No. I-1944.

52\*

さいもんきだい  
彩文器台

PAINTED POTTERY VESSEL-PEDESTAL

土, H. 24.4 cm,

W. 21×19.5 cm (上部), W. 17.5×16.5 cm (下部)

Inv. No. I-1945.

土器をのせる台。上部の方形の広がりには、四隅に孔があけられ、ひもで吊すことができるようになっている。(想像図「集落の生活」を参照)。

53\*

さいもんわん  
彩文碗

PAINTED POTTERY CUP

土, H. 10.5 cm, D. 12.8 cm, D.M. 11.2 cm

Inv. No. I-1946.

54\*

ふた付き土器

PAINTED POTTERY VESSEL WITH A LID

土, H. 16 cm, W. 14.7 cm

Inv. No. I-1947.

55

彩文土器

PAINTED POTTERY VESSEL

土, H. 7.5 cm, D. 9.8 cm, D.M. 7 cm

Inv. No. I-1948.

頸部の下に、小さな三角形の把手が付けられている。





## B ヴァルナ I 号墓地出土品

(Nos. 56~592)

### OBJECTS FROM VARNA I NECROPOLIS

後期銅石時代(4500-4000 B.C.)

ヴァルナ国立博物館蔵

National Museum, Varna.

1972年秋に、ヴァルナ市の西部、内陸に深く切れ込んだヴァルナ湖の北岸で、土木工事の作業中に大量の金・銅製品が発見された。ただちに発掘調査が開始され、そこが後期銅石時代に属する墓地であったことがわかった。

墓は、人骨を伴う墓と、人骨を伴わない「象徴的な墓」(ギリシア語でケノタフ——からの墓——ともよばれる)とに大別され、後者は全体の約30%を占める。人骨を伴う墓は、副葬品の質・量に大きな差がみとめられるが、ケノタフは平均して副葬品が豊かであり、少なくとも1点はかならず金製品が発見される。また3基のケノタフでは、土製仮面(Nos. 88, 103, 206~211)が発見された。

埋葬されている人の年齢は平均で28~30歳であり、最高齢者でも40~45歳どまりである。埋葬方法には、仰臥伸展葬(あおむきで身体を伸ばして遺体を置く埋葬方法)と、横臥屈葬(おうがくつそう(横むきで身体を曲げて遺体を置く埋葬方法)との両方が見られるが、一般的に言って、女性は横臥屈葬が多い。

## 1 号墓出土品(Nos. 56~87)

### GRAVE NO. 1, Cenotaph.

人骨のない墓

金総重量 1098グラム

56

腕輪

GOLD BRACELET

金, D. 9.6 cm, Th. 4 cm, Wt. 268 g

Inv. No. I-1512.

57

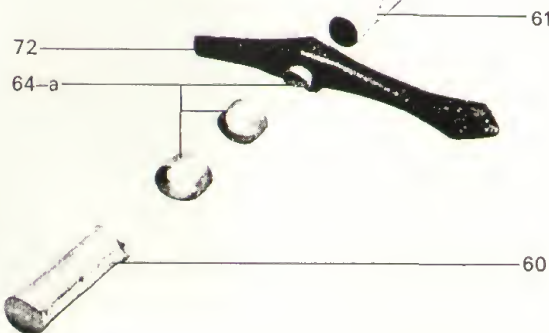
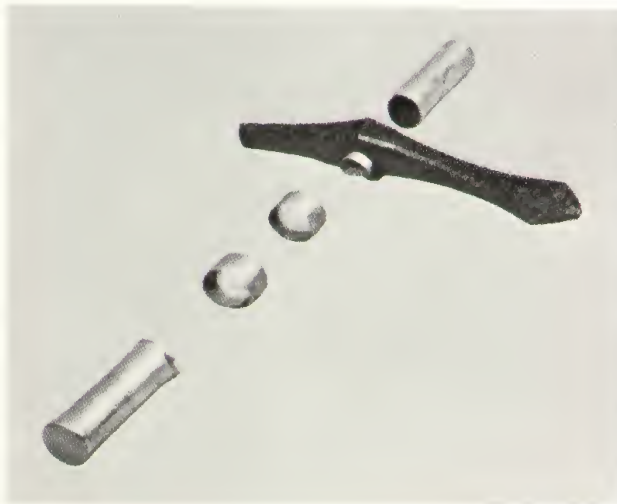
腕輪

GOLD BRACELET

金, D. 9.6 cm, Th. 5 cm, Wt. 194.32 g

Inv. No. I-1513.

56・57



58

腕輪

GOLD BRACELET

金, D. 7.8 cm, Th. 0.7 cm, Wt. 139 g

Inv. No. I-1515.

59

方形アップリケ

GOLD RECTANGULAR APPLIQUE

金, L. 11.3 cm, W. 10.3 cm, Wt. 189 g

Inv. No. I-1514.

衣服に縫いつけるための孔があげられている。衣服の胸部を飾るアップリケと思われる。

60

笏先端部

GOLD POINT OF A SCEPTRE

金, H. 7.2 cm, D. 2.4 cm, Wt. 50.74 g

Inv. No. I-1516.

61

笏先端部

GOLD POINT OF A SCEPTRE

金, H. 7.4 cm, D. 2.2 cm, Wt. 68.78 g

Inv. No. I-1517.

62\*

扁球

GOLD SPHEROID

金, D. 2 cm, Wt. 25.09 g

Inv. No. I-1518.

丸い孔があいている。用途不詳。

63\*

鍔形装飾品

GOLD NAIL

金, H. 1.7 cm, Wt. 8.16 g

Inv. No. I-1519.

64-a

笏の柄部分(3点)

THREE GOLD COVERS OF A SCEPTRE

金, H. 1.5~1.9 cm, Wt. 26.07 g

Inv. Nos. I-1523 to 1525.

64-b\*

リング(6点)

SIX GOLD RINGS

金, D. 1.6~3.7 cm, Wt. 52.12 g

Inv. Nos. I-1520 to 1522, 1526, 1539, 1553.



65

半球形アップリケ(27点)

TWENTY-SEVEN GOLD CONVEX APPLIQUES

金, D. 1.3~2.2 cm

Inv. Nos. I-1531 to 1538, 1559 to 1562, 1566 to 1573, 1576, 1577, 1582, 1585, 1757 to 1759.

衣服に縫いつけるための孔があげられている。

66\*

螺旋形装飾品

GOLD SPIRAL BAND

金, L. 8.1 cm, W. 1.2 cm, Wt. 3.20 g

Inv. No. I-1550.

67\*

台形アップリケ(6点)

SIX GOLD TRAPEZOID APPLIQUES

金, H. 1.2~1.5 cm, Wt. 4.88 g

Inv. Nos. I-1529, 1530, 1578 to 1581.

68\*

三日月形アップリケ(4点)

FOUR GOLD CRESCENT APPLIQUES

金, W. 3.5~3.7 cm, Wt. 10.76 g

Inv. Nos. I-1527, 1528, 1551, 1552.

両端に、衣服に縫いつけるための孔があげられている。

69\*

なつめ玉形ビーズ

GOLD BICONICAL BEAD

金, D. 0.9 cm, Wt. 0.54 g

Inv. No. I-1554.

70

首飾り(ビーズ161点)

NECKLACE WITH 161 GOLD CYLINDRICAL BEADS

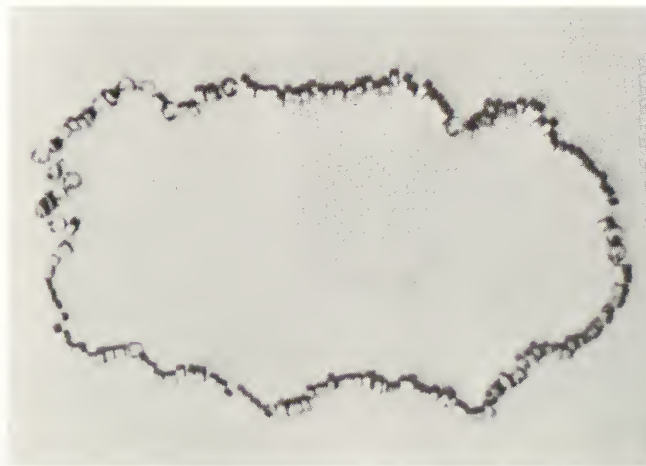
金, D. 0.3~0.5 cm, Wt. 30.96 g

Inv. No. I-1555.

ビーズは全て円筒形。



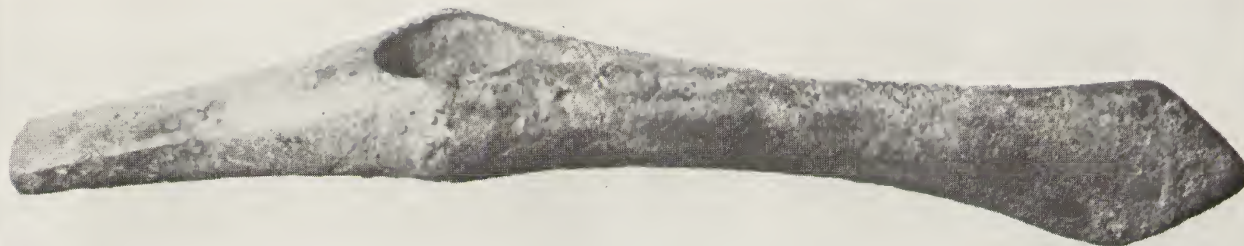
65



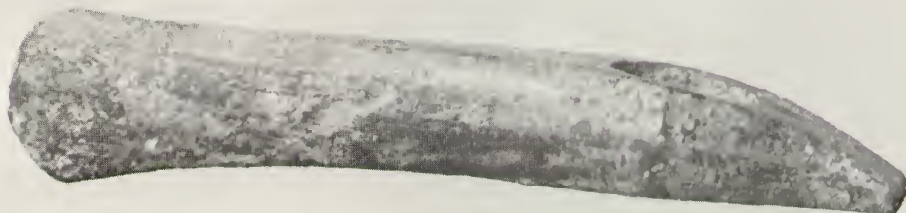
70



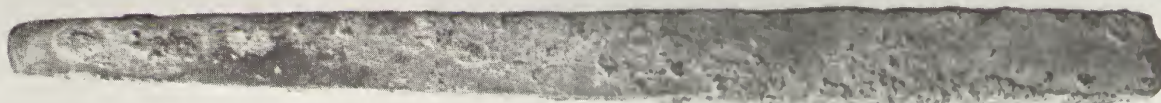
72



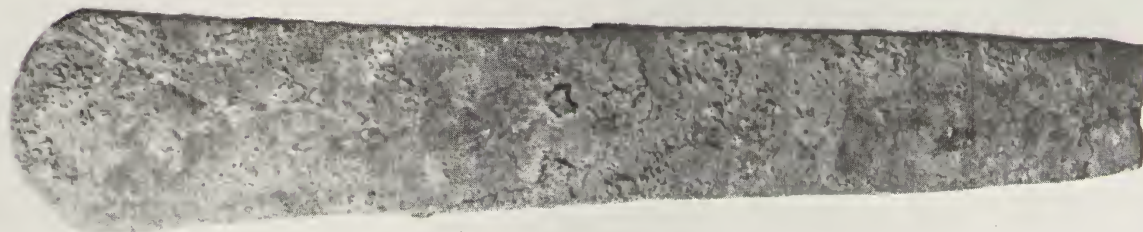
71



73



74



71

斧

COPPER AXE

銅, L. 14.1 cm, W. 3.2 cm

Inv. No. I-1541.

72

しやく

斧(笏の部分)

COPPER AXE (A PART OF A SCEPTRE)

銅, L. 19.2 cm, W. 3.2 cm

Inv. No. I-1540.

金製の柄を持つこの銅斧は、実用的なものではなく、権威の象徴を示す笏と考えられる。

73

のみ

COPPER CHISEL

銅, L. 14.6 cm, W. 1.1 cm

Inv. No. I-1543.

74

のみ

COPPER CHISEL

銅, L. 14.3 cm, W. 2.9 cm

Inv. No. I-1542.

75

くさび

COPPER WEDGE

銅, L. 14.9 cm, W. 0.8 cm

Inv. No. I-1544.

一端が丸く湾曲している。

76

きり

錐

COPPER AWL

銅, L. 8.2 cm

Inv. No. I-1545.

77

きり

錐

COPPER AWL

銅, L. 7.2 cm

Inv. No. I-1574.

78

せきじん

石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント(火打ち石), L. 44.0 cm

Inv. No. I-1583.

このように長い石刃は実用的ではなく、おそらく権威の象徴か、技術水準の高さを誇示するためのものであろう。

79

せきじん

石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 12.2 cm

Inv. No. I-1546.

78

77



80  
せきじん  
石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 12.2 cm

Inv. No. I-1547.

81  
せきじん  
石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 11.3 cm

Inv. No. I-1548.

82  
せきじん  
石刃(断片)

FLINT KNIFE (Fragment)

フリント, L. 4.6 cm

Inv. No. I-1565.

83  
せきじん  
石刃(断片)

FLINT KNIFE (Fragment)

フリント, L. 6.4 cm

Inv. No. I-1584.

84

偶像

BONE IDOL

骨

Inv. No. I-1549.



84



85



85

未加工貝殻(1640点)

1640 DENTALIUM SHELLS

ツノガイ

Inv. No. I-1558.

86

首飾り(ビーズ516点)

NECKLACE WITH 516 CLAY AND MINERAL BEADS

土, 鉱物

Inv. No. I-1557.

87

土器のふた

POTTERY LID OF A VESSEL

土

Inv. No. I-1563.



87



## 2号墓出土品(Nos. 88~102)

GRAVE NO.2, Cenotaph.

人骨のない墓

この墓を含めて3基のケノタフ（人骨のない墓）で、土製仮面が発見された。それは実物大の人間の顔を表現しており、顔の各部分には金製品が用いられている。まず額には逆T字形の額飾り（一種の王冠）がつけられ、両眼は円形のふくらんだもので、口は方形の飾板で示され、その下には歯を示す鋇状のものが埋め込まれている。耳たぶの縁にそって孔があけられ、そこに金製の耳輪が通されている。人面の下には、人間をかたどった金製アップリケ、石英その他の鉱物からなる首飾りが発見された。出土した当時から土製仮面はひび割れており、また焼かれていないために非常にもろく、移動不可能なため、ここには複製品が展示されている。



88

88\*

仮面(複製)

CLAY MASK OF A HUMAN FACE (Replica)

土

89\*

額飾り(王冠)

GOLD DIADEM (Gilt)

鍍金

90\*

半球形装飾品(2点)

TWO GOLD CONVEX PLATES (Gilt)

鍍金

仮面の両眼。

91\*

耳輪(8点)

EIGHT GOLD EARRINGS (Gilt)

鍍金

92\*

鋇形装飾品(7点)

SEVEN GOLD NAILS (Gilt)

鍍金

仮面の歯。

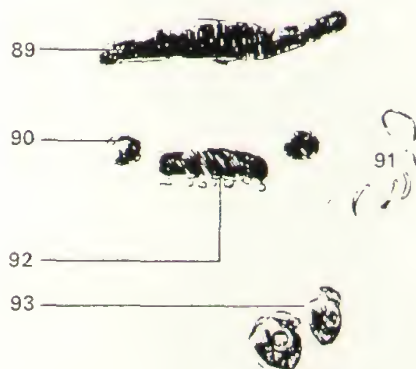
93\*

人形装飾品(2点)

TWO GOLD ANTHROPOMORPHIC PLATES (Gilt)

鍍金

人間の顔あるいは人体を抽象的に表現した装飾品。人体を表現したとする場合、中央部がふくらんで孔があることから、妊娠した女性とみなす解釈もある。小さい孔によって衣服に縫いつけたか、または首飾りの一部であったと考えられる。



101

94

半球形アップリケ(5点)

FIVE GOLD CONVEX APPLIQUES

金

Inv. Nos. I-1767 to 1771.

95

リング(2点)

TWO GOLD RINGS

金

Inv. No. I-1771.

96

針

COPPER NEEDLE

銅, L. 13.8 cm

Inv. No. I-1772.

97

せきじん

石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 13.3 cm

Inv. No. I-1773.

98

ぼうすいしや

紡錘車

STONE SPINDLE WHORL

石, D. 3.2 cm

Inv. No. I-1774.

中心の孔に軸棒をはめ、回転させながら糸をつむぐための道具。

99

偶像(断片)

BONE IDOL (Fragment)

骨, L. 12.1 cm

Inv. No. I-1775.

100

未加工貝殻(515点)

515 DENTALIUM SHELLS

ツノガイ

Inv. No. I-1776.

101

はち

鉢

POTTERY BOWL

土

Inv. No. I-1777.

102

土器のふた

POTTERY LID OF A VESSEL

土

Inv. No. I-1778.



### 3号墓出土品 (Nos. 103~122)

GRAVE NO.3, Cenotaph.

人骨のない墓

103

仮面(複製)

CLAY MASK OF A HUMAN FACE (Replica)

土

104

ひたいかざり

額飾り(王冠)

GOLD DIADEM (Gilt)

鍍金

105

半球形装飾品(2点)

TWO GOLD CONVEX PLATES (Gilt)

鍍金

仮面の両眼。

106

方形装飾品

GOLD RECTANGULAR PLATE (Gilt)

鍍金

仮面の口。

107

耳輪(8点)

EIGHT GOLD EARRINGS (Gilt)

鍍金

108

鉾形装飾品(6点)

SIX GOLD NAILS (Gilt)

鍍金

仮面の歯。

109

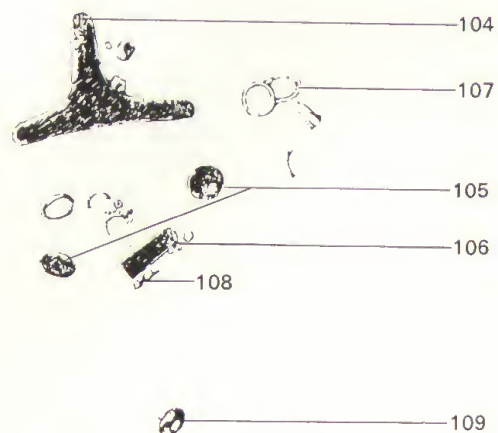
首飾り

NECKLACE WITH 2 GOLD ANTHROPOMORPHIC PLATES, 4 GOLD BEADS, 4 QUARTZ BEADS AND CLAY BEADS

金, 石英, 土

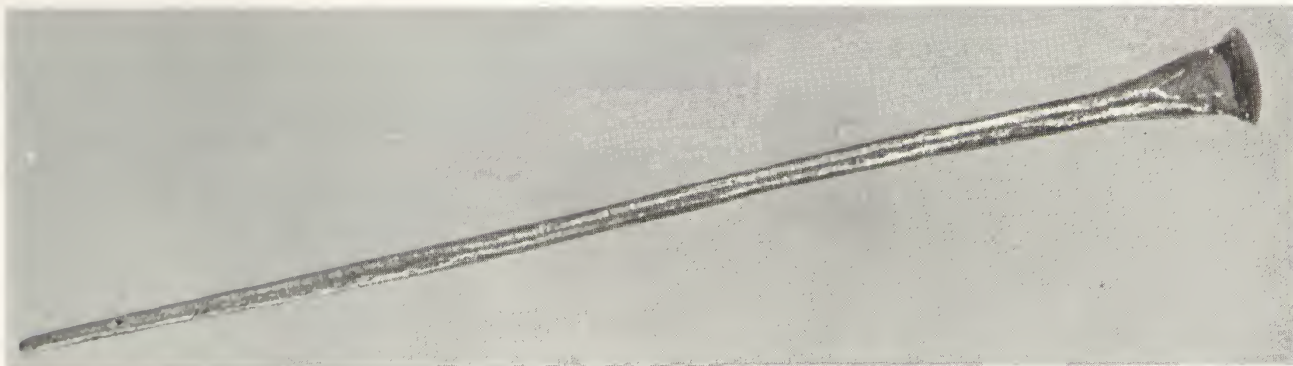
ひながた

人形装飾品(2点)とビーズとからなる。

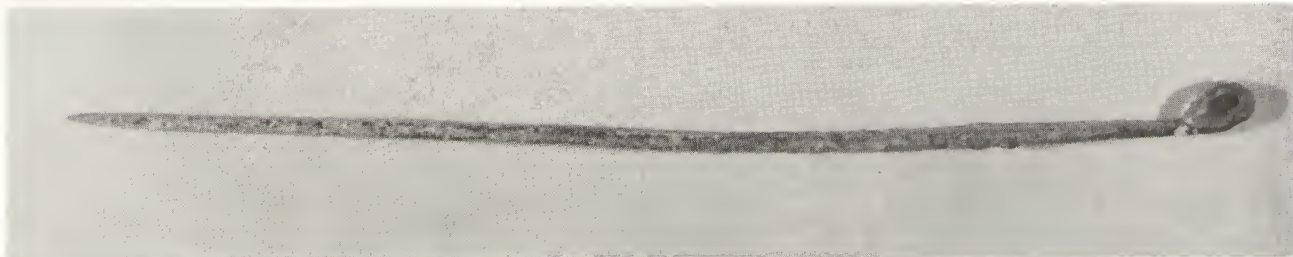


103

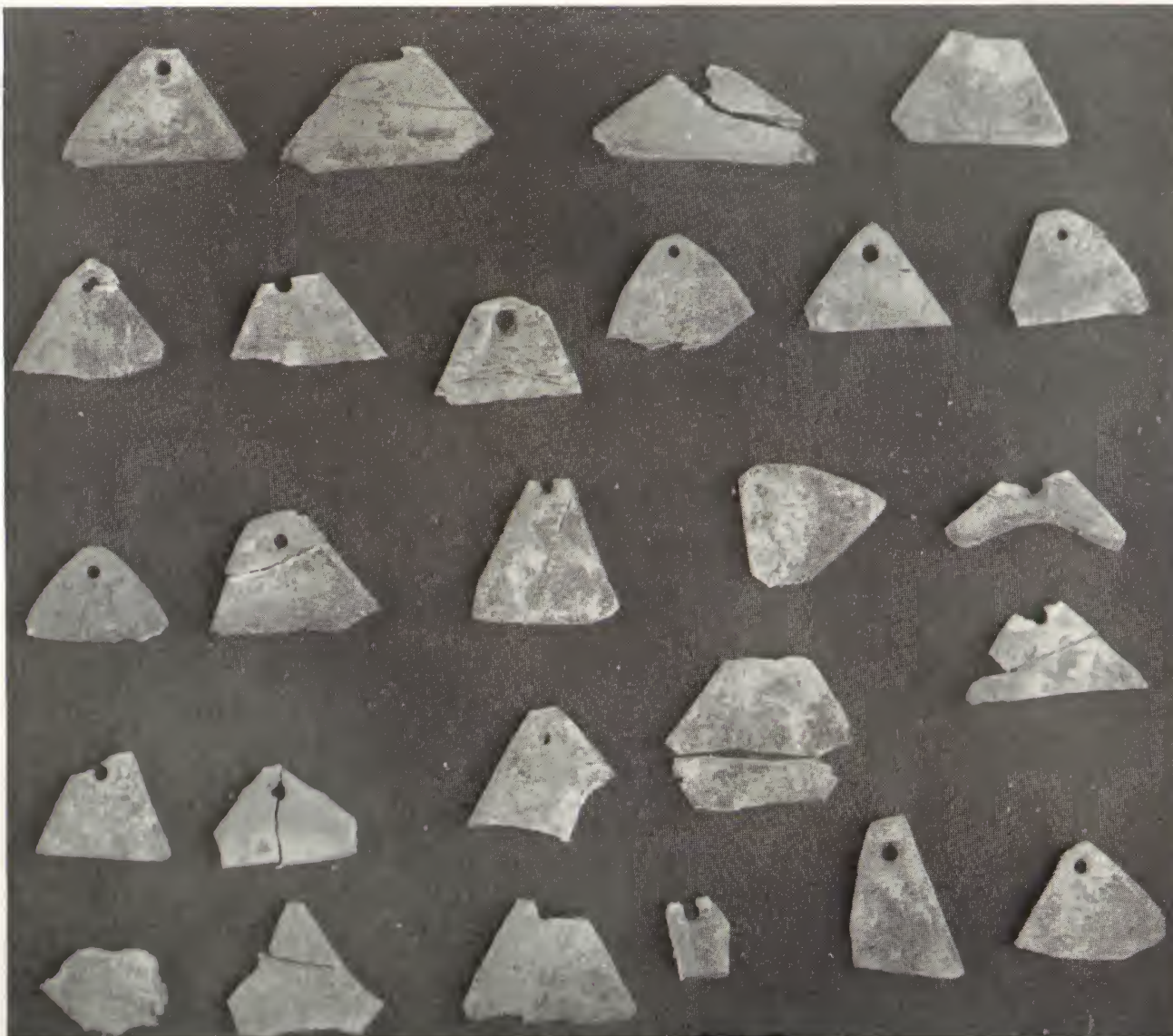




111



112



116

110\*

半球形アップリケ(6点)

SIX GOLD CONVEX APPLIQUES

金

Inv. Nos. I-1786 to 1791.

No. 114 の大理石製偶像を装飾している。

111

釘形装飾品

GOLD NAIL

金

Inv. No. I-1792.

112

針

COPPER NEEDLE

銅, L. 13.7 cm

Inv. No. I-1793.

113

石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 16.7 cm

Inv. No. I-1794.

114\*

偶像

MARBLE IDOL

大理石, L. 12.8 cm

Inv. No. I-1795.

115

鉢

MARBLE BOWL

大理石, D. 11.2 cm

Inv. No. I-1796.

116

三角形アップリケ(20点)

TWENTY BONE TRIANGULAR APPLIQUES

骨

Inv. No. I-1797.

117

未加工貝殻(39点)

THIRTY-NINE DENTALIUM SHELLS

ツノガイ

Inv. No. I-1798.



118  
土器(断片)  
POTTERY VESSEL (Fragment)  
土  
Inv. No. I-1799.

119  
土器  
POTTERY VESSEL  
土  
Inv. No. I-1800.

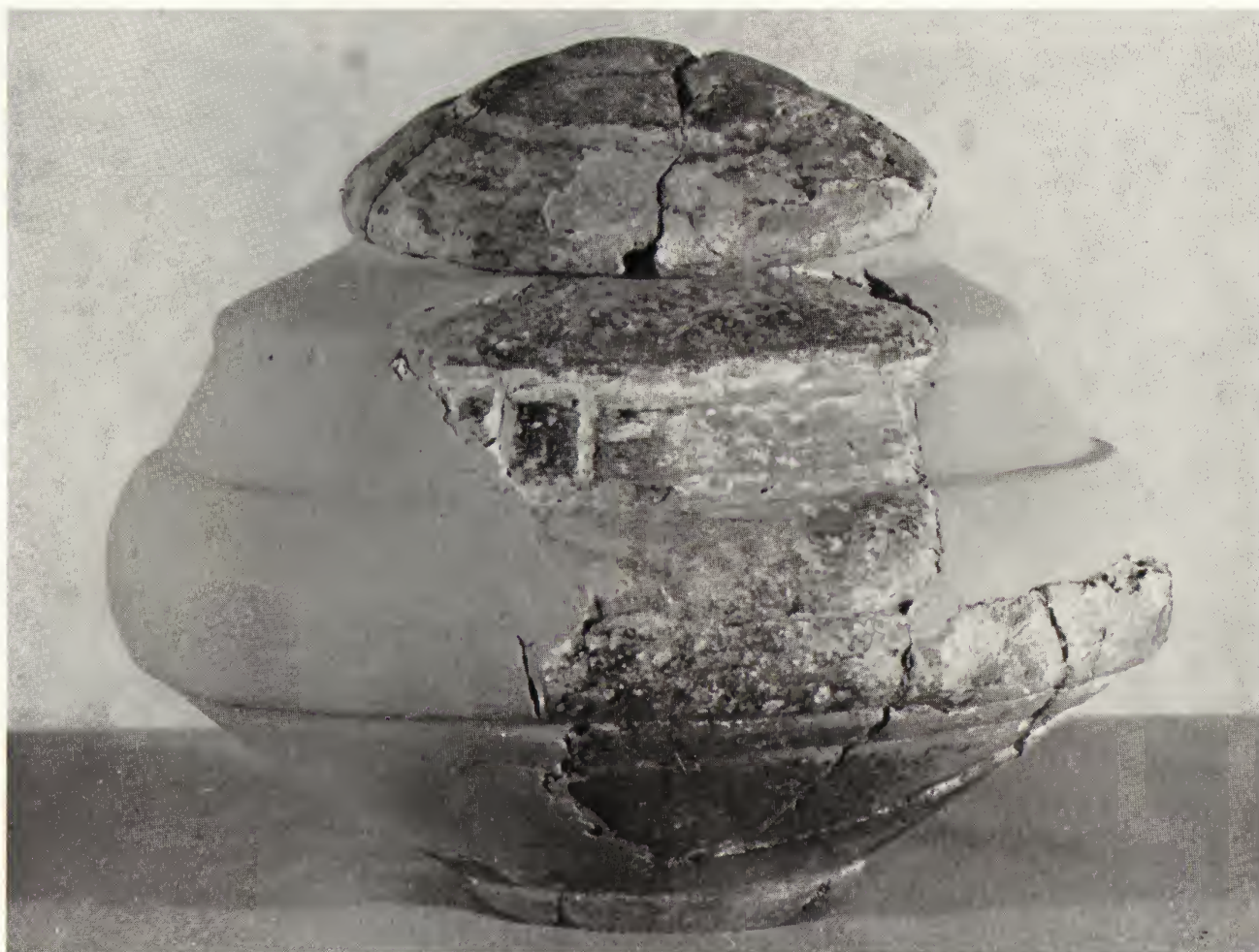
120  
土器  
POTTERY VESSEL  
土  
Inv. No. I-1801.

121  
土器  
POTTERY VESSEL  
土  
Inv. No. I-1801.

122  
ふた付き土器  
POTTERY VESSEL WITH A LID  
土  
Inv. No. I-1802.



121



122





123



124

#### 4号墓出土品(Nos. 123~157)

GRAVE NO.4, Cenotaph.

人骨のない墓

金総重量 1518グラム

123

半球形アップリケ(49点)

FORTY-NINE GOLD CONVEX APPLIQUES

金

Inv. Nos. VEN-72, 87 88, 116 to 118, 128, 130, 131, 210, 213, 217, 219, 225, 228, 229, 231, 241, 242, 258, 267 to 279, 284 to 289, 292, 294.

衣服の胸部に飾りつけられる飾板。

124

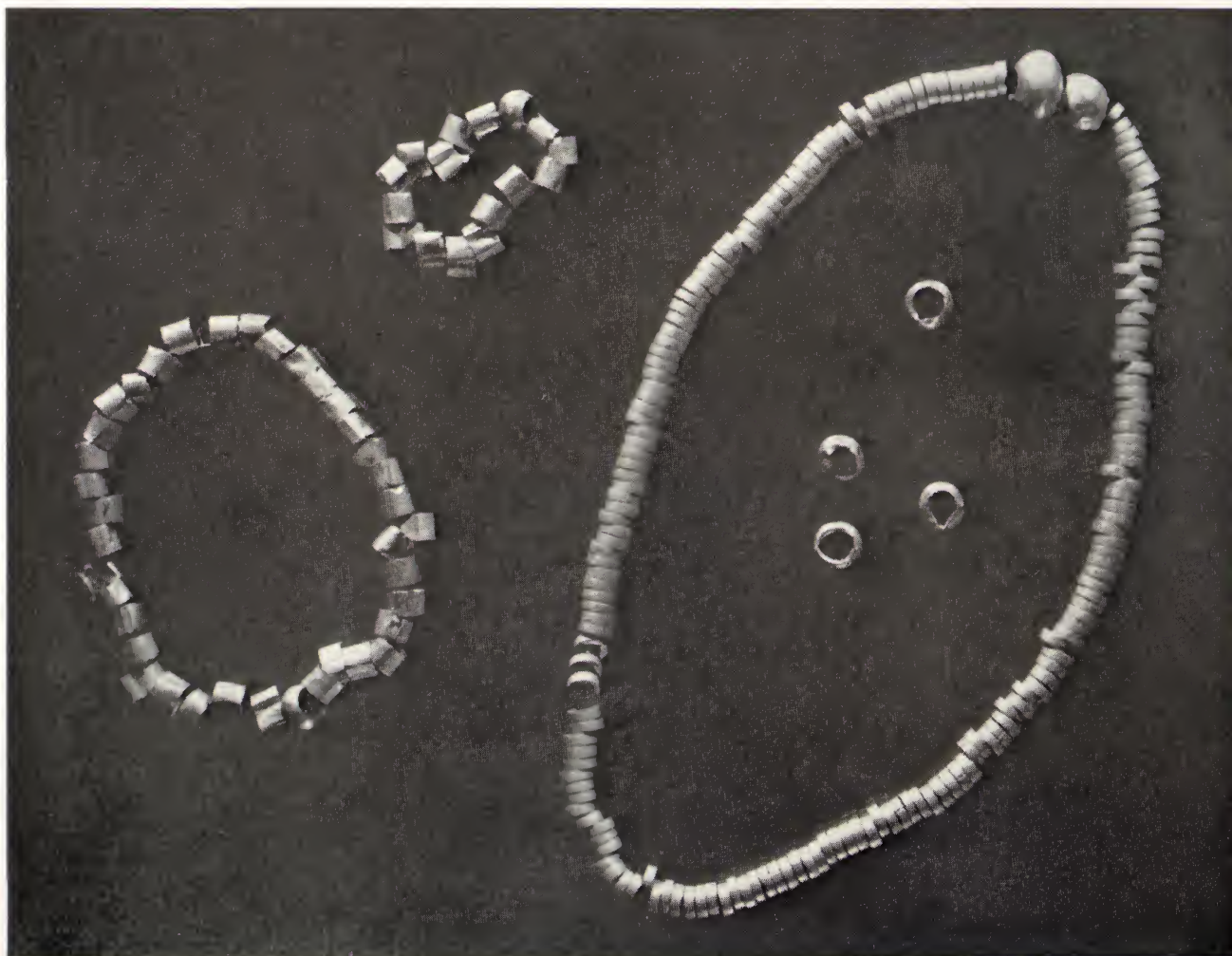
環状装飾品(7点)

SEVEN GOLD CYLINDRICAL PLATINGS

金

Inv. Nos. VEN-71, 114, 123, 208, 255 to 257.

棒状のものに巻きつける装飾品。



125

125

首飾り(ビーズ248点)

NECKLACE WITH 248 GOLD CYLINDRICAL BEADS

金, D. 0.5 cm

Inv. Nos. VEN-73, 91, 95, 100, 102, 105, 141, 145, 204, 211, 246, 293, 297.

126\*

腕輪

GOLD BICONICAL BRACELET

金, D. 11.9 cm

Inv. No. VEN-81.

127\*

腕輪

GOLD BRACELET

金, D. 10.8 cm

Inv. No. VEN-82.

128\*

腕輪

GOLD BRACELET

金, D. 10.9 cm

Inv. No. VEN-83.

129\*

腕輪

GOLD BRACELET

金, D. 7.5 cm

Inv. No. VEN-280.



130

方形飾板

GOLD RECTANGULAR PECTORAL

金, L. 17.3 cm

Inv. No. VEN-84.

衣服の胸部に飾りつけられる飾板。



130

131\*

螺旋形装飾品(19点)

NINETEEN GOLD SPIRAL BANDS

金, L. 1.6~5.4 cm

Inv. Nos. VEN-85, 86, 103, 115, 122 124, 125, 248, 250, 251, 254, 260, 261, 263 to 265, 281 to 283.



131

132\*

笏先端部

GOLD POINT OF A SCEPTRE

金, L. 6.8 cm

Inv. No. VEN-216.



136

133\*

笏先端部

GOLD POINT OF A SCEPTRE

金, L. 7.8 cm

Inv. No. VEN-223.



137

134\*

笏の柄部分(5点)

FIVE GOLD TUBULES OF A SCEPTRE

金, L. 27.5 cm

Inv. Nos. VEN-234 to 238.



135

135

リング(7点)

SEVEN GOLD RINGS

金, D. 1.9~2.25 cm

Inv. Nos. VEN-218, 232, 233, 239, 247, 295, 296.

136

半球形装飾品

GOLD HEMISPHERICAL PLATE

金, D. 6.5 cm

Inv. No. VEN-240.

137

方形装飾品

GOLD RECTANGULAR PLATE

金, L. 7.5 cm

Inv. No. VEN-244.

138\*

球形装飾品

GOLD SPHERICAL BUTTON

金, D. 2.6 cm

Inv. No. VEN-245.





139

139  
柄付き針  
COPPER NEEDLE WITH A BONE HANDLE  
銅, 骨, L. 7.8 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-77



142

140\*  
のみ  
COPPER CHISEL  
銅, L. 21.5 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-207.  
一端が曲げられている。

141\*  
くさび  
COPPER WEDGE  
銅, L. 13 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-214.

142\*  
くさび  
COPPER WEDGE  
銅, L. 14 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-215.



147

143\*  
斧  
COPPER AXE  
銅, L. 18.3 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-226.

144\*  
斧  
COPPER AXE  
銅, L. 27 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-220.

一端はつるはしのように鋭くとがり, もう一端は三角形状にひろがっている。一本の斧で二つの用途をこなせるようにつくられている。

145  
せきじん  
石刃  
FLINT KNIFE  
フリント, L. 12.4 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-78

146  
せきじん  
石刃  
FLINT KNIFE  
フリント, L. 27.5 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-202

147  
せきじん  
石刃  
FLINT KNIFE  
フリント, L. 27.3 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-230.



150

148  
せきじん  
石刃  
FLINT KNIFE  
フリント, L. 14.1 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-243.

149\*  
せきふ  
石斧  
STONE AXE  
石, L. 18.5 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-224.

笏の一部。形は斧であるが, 柄 (Nos. 132~134) が金製であることからみて, 実用的なものではなく, 支配者の権威の象徴を示す笏と考えられる。

150  
せきふ  
石斧  
STONE ADZE  
石, L. 7.17 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-206.



151\*

首飾り(ビーズ53点)

NECKLACE WITH 53 QUARTZ BEADS

石英, L. 0.15~0.65 cm

Inv. Nos. VEN-81, 92, 96, 101, 113, 144, 147, 222, 249, 252, 259, 262, 290, 298.

152

首飾り(ビーズ30点)

NECKLACE WITH 30 MINERAL BEADS

鉱物

Inv. Nos. VEN-75, 80, 94.

153

偶像

BONE IDOL

骨, L. 18.7 cm

Inv. No. VEN-209.

人間の形を抽象的に表現している。牛のようなかなり大型の動物の骨からつくられている。

154\*

未加工貝殻(1400点)

1400 DENTALIUM SHELLS

ツノガイ

Inv. Nos. VEN-74, 79, 90, 93, 96 to 99, 106, 112, 142, 143, 148, 212, 222, 266.

155\*

金彩文土器

POTTERY VESSEL WITH GOLD DECORATION

土, D. 18 cm

Inv. No. VEN-201.

156\*

金彩文皿

POTTERY TRAY WITH GOLD DECORATION

土, D. 57 cm

Inv. No. VEN-203.

磨研された黒地の器面に金粉で彩文されている。文様は、4回繰り返される幾何学文のパターンからなり、卍形をなしている。この構成は、連続した運動と展開の印象を与える。文様の中心には円形のふくらみがあり、それは、生命と運動の永遠の源である太陽を象徴化したものかもしれない。

157

ふた付き土器

POTTERY VESSEL WITH A LID

土, H. 12.9 cm

Inv. No. VEN-221.

5号墓出土品(Nos. 158~170)

GRAVE NO.5, Cenotaph.

人骨のない墓

158

円筒形ビーズ

GOLD CYLINDRICAL BEAD

金

Inv. No. VEN-150.

159

リング(3点)

THREE GOLD RINGS

金,

Inv. Nos. VEN-194 to 196.

160

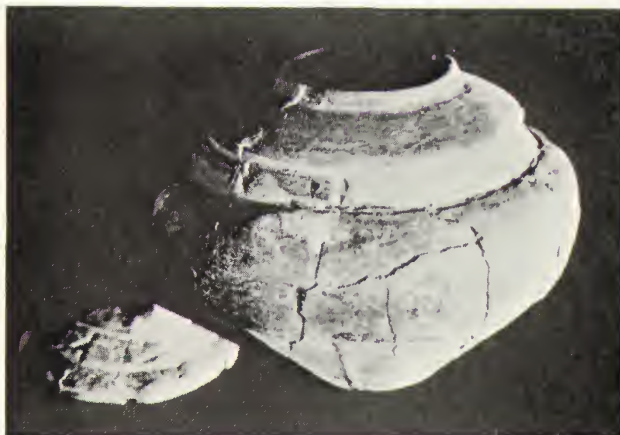
針

COPPER NEEDLE

銅, L. 15.4 cm

Inv. No. VEN-183.

一端が曲げられている。



157

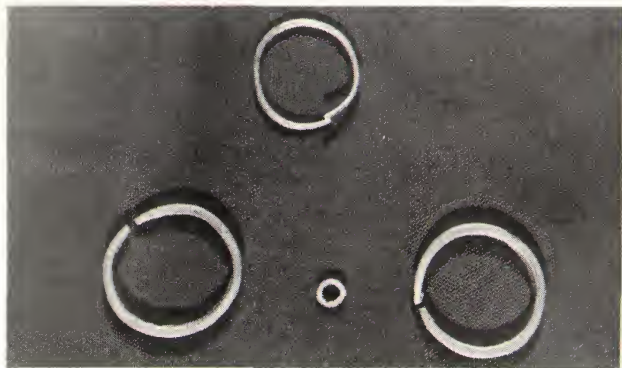


153

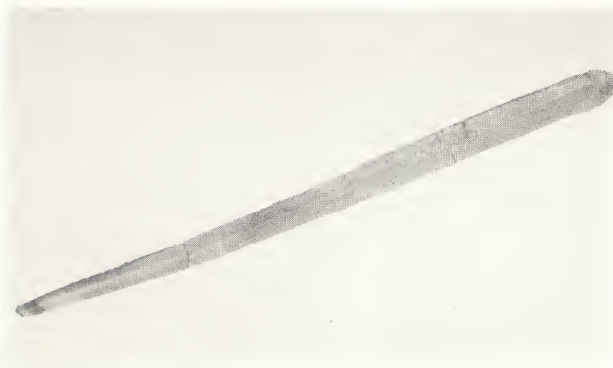


156





158・159



164

161  
斧  
COPPER AXE  
銅, L. 16 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-197.

162  
のみ  
COPPER CHISEL  
銅, L. 15.1 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-198.

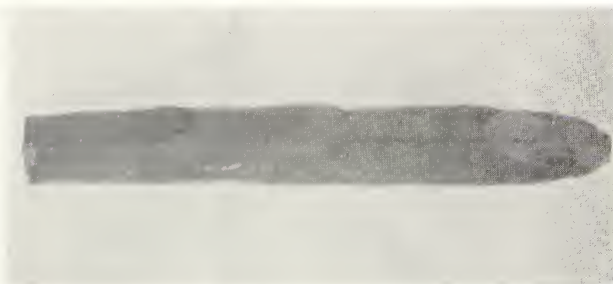
一端が曲げられている。

163  
せきじん  
石刃(断片)  
FLINT KNIFE (Fragment)  
フリント, L. 4 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-199.

164  
せきじん  
石刃  
FLINT KNIFE  
フリント, L. 28.5 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-192.



162



165

165  
せきじん  
石刃(断片)  
FLINT KNIFE (Fragment)  
フリント, L. 19.9 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-193.

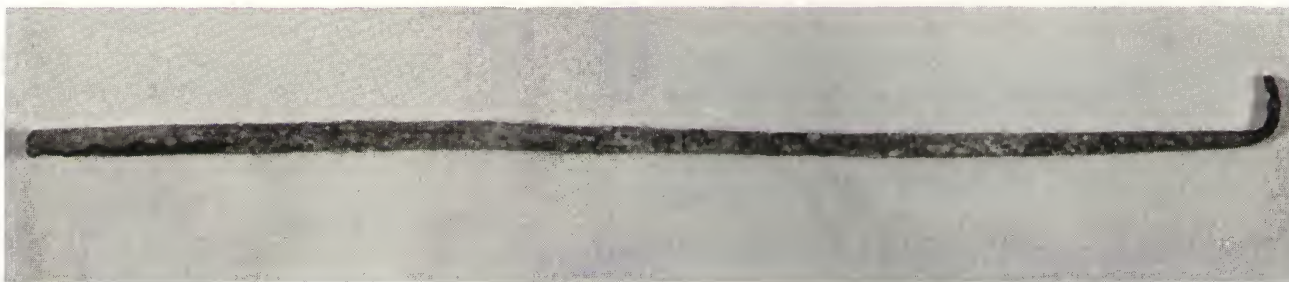
166  
未加工貝殻(2200点)  
2200 DENTALIUM SHELLS  
ツノガイ  
Inv. No. VEN-186.

167  
土器  
POTTERY VESSEL  
土  
Inv. No. VEN-187.

168  
ふた付き土器  
POTTERY VESSEL WITH A LID  
土  
Inv. No. VEN-188.

169  
土器  
POTTERY VESSEL  
土  
Inv. No. VEN-189.

170  
土器  
POTTERY VESSEL  
土  
Inv. No. VEN-190.



160



167



6 号墓出土品(Nos. 171~177)

GRAVE NO.6, Male (?), 30-35 years,  
Straight supine position.

男?, 30-35歳, ぎようがしんでんそう  
仰臥伸展葬

171

リング

GOLD RING

金, D. 2.2 cm

Inv. No. VEN-135.

172

リング

GOLD RING

金, D. 2.2 cm

Inv. No. VEN-151.

173\*

斧

COPPER AXE

銅, L. 17.2 cm

Inv. No. VEN-134.

174

針

COPPER NEEDLE

銅, L. 11.05 cm

Inv. No. VEN-137.

175

せきじん

石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 23 cm, W. 3.25 cm

Inv. No. VEN-136.

176

せきじん

石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 9.2 cm, W. 1.3 cm

Inv. No. VEN-152.

177

スクレーパー

FLINT SCRAPER

フリント, L. 6.3 cm, W. 2.4 cm

Inv. No. VEN-153.

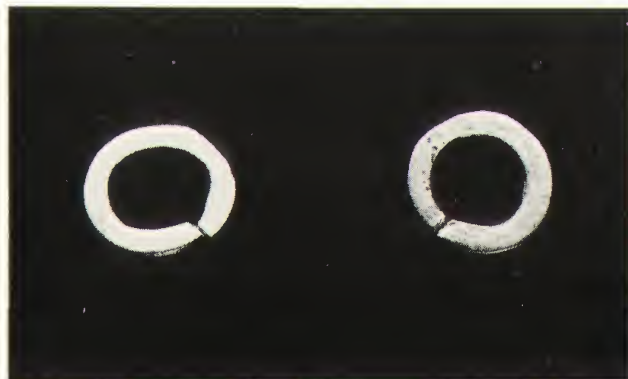
動物を解体したり, 皮をなめしたりするための道具。



168



170



171・172



7 号墓出土品(Nos. 178~181)  
GRAVE NO.7, Male, 18-20 years,  
Straight supine position.

男, 18-20歳, 仰臥伸展葬<sup>ぎようがしんでんぞう</sup>

178

せきじん  
石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 8.8 cm, W. 1.3 cm

Inv. No. VEN-155.

179

石斧

STONE AXE

石, L. 14.6 cm

Inv. No. VEN-154.

180

土器

POTTERY VESSEL

土

Inv. No. VEN-139.

181

土器

POTTERY VESSEL

土

Inv. No. VEN-138.

10 号墓出土品(Nos. 182, 183)

GRAVE NO.10, Male (?), 25-30 years,  
Flexed side position.

男?, 25-30歳, 横臥屈葬<sup>おうがくつぞう</sup>

182

せきじん  
石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 18.3 cm, W. 2.26 cm

Inv. No. VEN-316.

183

土器

POTTERY VESSEL

土

Inv. No. VEN-301.



179



182



188



189

11 号墓出土品(Nos. 184~192)

GRAVE NO.11, Female, 14-15 years,  
Flexed side position.

女, 14-15歳, 横臥屈葬<sup>おうがくつぞう</sup>

184

リング

COPPER RING

銅, D. 1.8 cm

Inv. No. VEN-306.

185

針

COPPER NEEDLE

銅, L. 9 cm

Inv. No. VEN-308.

186

せきじん  
石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 7.4 cm

Inv. No. VEN-309.

187

リング

BONE RING

骨

Inv. No. VEN-307.

188

ビーズ(900点)

900 MINERAL BEADS

鉱物

Inv. No. VEN-310a.

189

ビーズ(40点)

FORTY MINERAL BEADS

鉱物

Inv. No. VEN-310b.

190

土器のふた

POTTERY LID OF A VESSEL

土, D. 12 cm

Inv. No. VEN-302.

191

土器のふた

POTTERY LID OF A VESSEL

土, D. 16 cm

Inv. No. VEN-303.

192

土器のふた

POTTERY LID OF A VESSEL

土, D. 12 cm

Inv. No. VEN-303a.



12 号墓出土品(Nos. 193~195)

GRAVE NO.12, Female (?), 20-25 years,  
Straight supine position.

女, 20-25歳, 仰臥伸展葬  
ぎようがしんでんそう

193  
土器  
POTTERY VESSEL  
土, D. 10 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-311.

194  
土器  
POTTERY VESSEL  
土, D. 13 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-312.

195  
石刃  
FLINT KNIFE  
フリント, L. 8.5 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-315.

14 号墓出土品(Nos.196~205)

GRAVE NO.14, Male, 40-45 years,  
Straight supine position.

男, 40-45歳, 仰臥伸展葬  
ぎようがしんでんそう

196  
土器  
POTTERY VESSEL  
土, D. 20 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-326.

197  
土器  
POTTERY VESSEL  
土, D. 12.5 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-327.

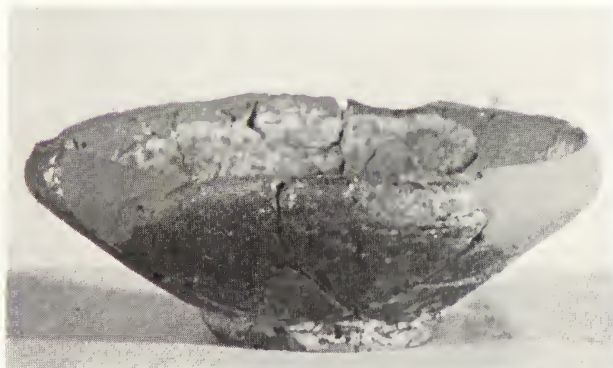
198  
土器  
POTTERY VESSEL  
土, D. 18 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-328.

199  
土器  
POTTERY VESSEL  
土, D. 6.5 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-329.

200  
土器  
POTTERY VESSEL  
土, D. 18.5 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-330.



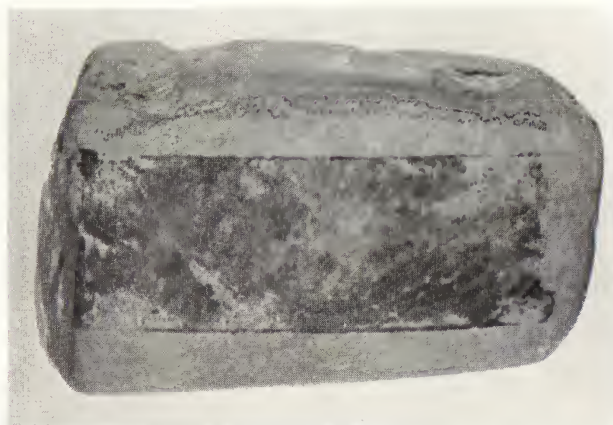
194



196



199



202

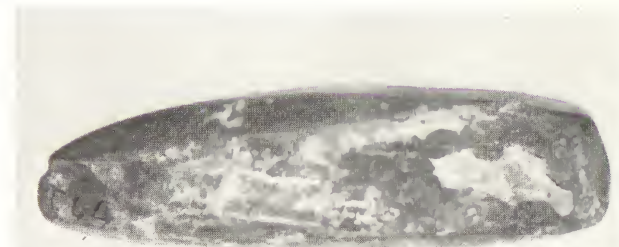
201  
土器  
POTTERY VESSEL  
土, H. 5.55 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-331.

202  
石斧  
SMALL STONE ADZE  
石, L. 4.4 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-334.

203  
石斧  
STONE ADZE  
石, L. 5 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-335.

204  
ビーズ(120点)  
120 CLAY BEADS  
土  
Inv. No. VEN-336.

205  
石刃  
FLINT KNIFE  
フリント, L. 18.4 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-337.



203



15 号墓出土品(Nos. 206~217)  
GRAVE NO.15, Cenotaph.

人骨のない墓

206\*

釘形装飾品

GOLD NAIL

金, L. 4.1 cm

Inv. No. VEN-348.

No. 206 から No. 211 までは、仮面の各部分を装飾する金製品。

207\*

ひたいかざ

額飾り(王冠)

GOLD DIADEM

金, L. 7.9 cm

Inv. No. VEN-351.

208\*

半球形装飾品

GOLD CONVEX PLATE

金, D. 1.7 cm

Inv. No. VEN-352.

仮面の眼。

209\*

耳輪(8点)

EIGHT GOLD EARRINGS

金, D. 1.7 cm

Inv. Nos. VEN-353 to 356, 359 to 362.

210\*

円筒形ビーズ(3点)と釘形装飾品(2点)  
THREE GOLD CYLINDRICAL BEADS  
AND TWO GOLD NAILS

金

Inv. Nos. VEN-357, 401.

211\*

ひとがた

人形装飾品

GOLD ANTHROPOMORPHIC PLATE

金, L. 3 cm

Inv. No. VEN-358.

212

針

COPPER NEEDLE

銅, L. 14 cm

Inv. No. VEN-346.

213

土器

POTTERY VESSEL

土, D. 15 cm

Inv. No. VEN-338.

214

土器

POTTERY VESSEL

土, D. 15 cm

Inv. No. VEN-339.



213



214



215



217

215

土器のふた

POTTERY LID OF A VESSEL

土, D. 15 cm

Inv. No. VEN-340.

216

土器

POTTERY VESSEL

土, D. 9 cm

Inv. No. VEN-341.

217

テーブル模型

CLAY MODEL OF A TABLE

土, L. 12 cm

Inv. No. VEN-342.

16 号墓出土品(No. 218)

GRAVE NO.16, Male (?), 16-18 years,  
Straight supine position.

男?, 16-18歳, ぎょうがしんでんそう  
仰臥伸展葬

218

土器

POTTERY VESSEL

土,

Inv. No. VEN-377.



17 号墓出土品(Nos.219~226)

GRAVE NO.17, Infant,  
Straight supine position.

小児, 仰臥伸展葬<sup>ぎようがしんでんそう</sup>

219

リング(5点)

FIVE GOLD RINGS

金,

Inv. Nos. VEN-409 to 413.

220

のみ

COPPER CHISEL

銅, L. 10.3 cm

Inv. No. VEN-414.

221

針

COPPER NEEDLE

銅, L. 18.4 cm

Inv. No. VEN-416.

一端が曲げられている。

222

斧

COPPER AXE

銅

Inv. No. VEN-542.

223

せきじん  
石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 12.3 cm

Inv. No. VEN-407.

224

せきじん  
石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 25.5 cm

Inv. No. VEN-415.

225

せきふ  
石斧

SMALL STONE ADZE

石, L. 6.2 cm

Inv. No. VEN-408.

226

土器

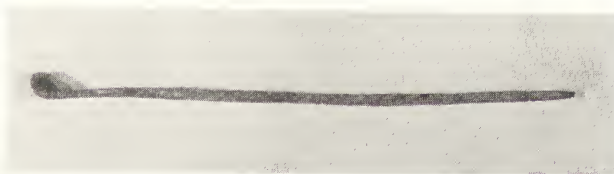
POTTERY VESSEL

土

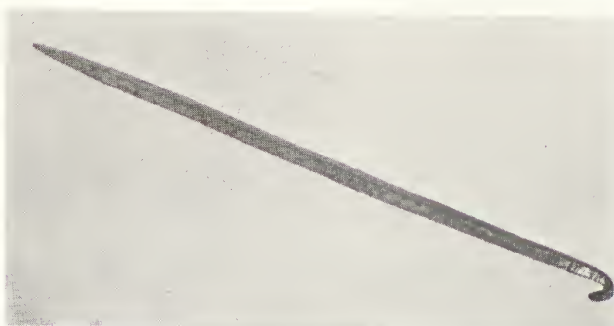
Inv. No. VEN-406.



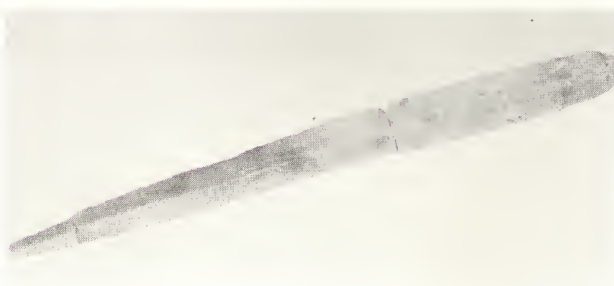
219



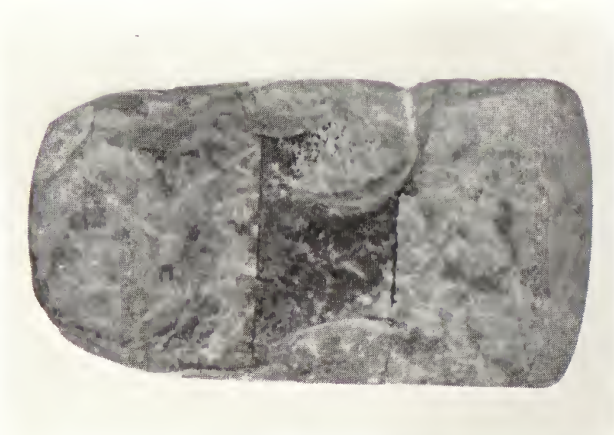
220



221



224



225

23 号墓出土品(Nos. 272~231)

GRAVE NO.23, Male, 25-30 years,  
Straight supine position.

男, 25-30歳, 仰臥伸展葬<sup>ぎようがしんでんそう</sup>

227

スクレーパー

FLINT SCRAPER

フリント, L. 4.75 cm

Inv. No. VEN-425.

動物を解体したり, 皮をなめしたりするための道具。

228

のみ

STONE CHISEL

石, L. 4 cm

Inv. No. VEN-424.

229

土器

POTTERY VESSEL

土

Inv. No. VEN-421.

230

土器

POTTERY VESSEL

土

Inv. No. VEN-422.

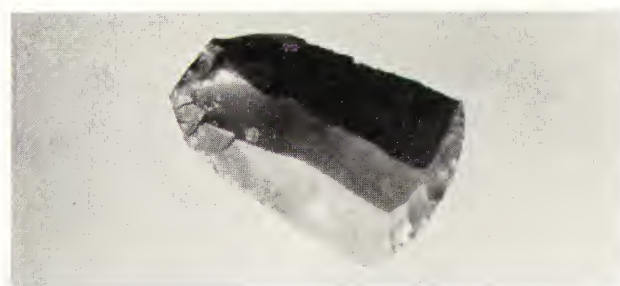
231

土器

POTTERY VESSEL

土

Inv. No. VEN-423.



227



228



24 号墓出土品 (Nos. 232~242)  
GRAVE NO.24, Cenotaph.

人骨のない墓

232

ビーズ(27点)  
TWENTY-SEVEN GOLD BEADS

金  
Inv. Nos. VEN-435, 446 to 473.

233

リング  
SMALL GOLD RING

金  
Inv. No. VEN-436.

234

腕輪(断片)  
SPONDYLUS BRACELET (Fragment)

ウミギクガイ  
Inv. No. VEN-437.

235

腕輪  
SPONDYLUS BRACELET

ウミギクガイ  
Inv. No. VEN-438.

236

腕輪(断片)  
SPONDYLUS BRACELET

ウミギクガイ  
Inv. No. VEN-441.

237

腕輪(断片)  
SPONDYLUS BRACELET (Fragment)

ウミギクガイ  
Inv. No. VEN-442.

238

腕輪  
SPONDYLUS BRACELET

ウミギクガイ  
Inv. No. VEN-443.

239

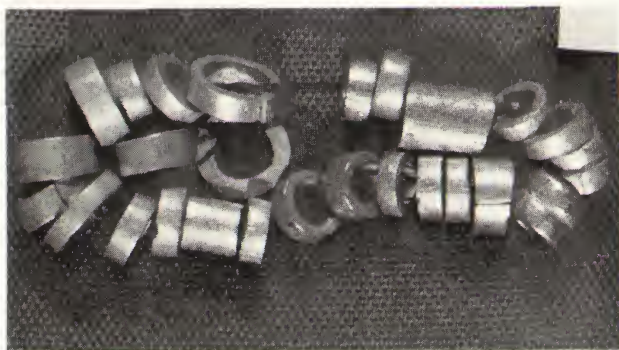
ビーズ(3点)  
THREE QUARTZ BEADS

石英  
Inv. Nos. VEN-440, 448.

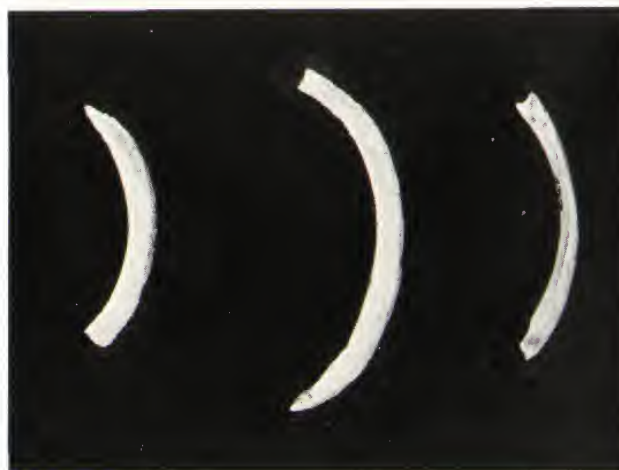
240

ビーズ(8点)  
EIGHT SPONDYLUS BEADS

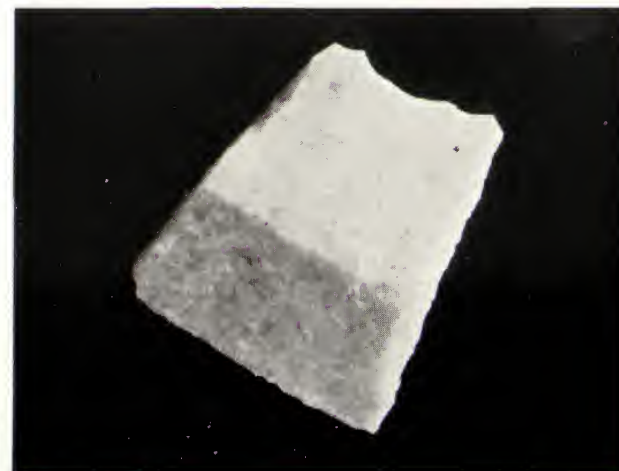
ウミギクガイ  
Inv. No. VEN-451.



232



234・236・237



243

241

ビーズ(15点)  
FIFTEEN MALACHITE BEADS

くじゃく石  
Inv. No. VEN-450.

首飾りの一部。

242

未加工貝殻(105点)  
105 DENTALIUM SHELLS

ツノガイ  
Inv. Nos. VEN-439, 449.

25 号墓出土品 (Nos. 243, 244)

GRAVE NO.25, Male (?), 12-14 years,  
Straight supine position.

男?, 12-14歳, 仰臥伸展葬<sup>ぎようがしんでんそう</sup>

243

せきじん  
石刃

FLINT KNIFE  
フリント, L. 1 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-428.

244

腕輪  
SPONDYLUS BRACELET

ウミギクガイ, D. 9.5 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-427.



244



26 号墓出土品(Nos.245~259)  
GRAVE NO.26, Cenotaph.

人骨のない墓

245  
ひとがた  
人形装飾品  
GOLD ANTHROPOMORPHIC PLATE  
金  
Inv. No. VEN-431.

246\*  
動物形飾板(アププリケ)  
GOLD ANIMAL FIGURINE  
金  
Inv. No. VEN-432.

247  
リング(4点)  
FOUR GOLD RINGS  
金  
Inv. Nos. VEN-456 to 459.

248  
ひとがた  
人形装飾品  
GOLD ANTHROPOMORPHIC PLATE  
金, L. 1.42 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-460.

249  
ひとがた  
人形装飾品  
GOLD ANTHROPOMORPHIC PLATE  
金, L. 1.64 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-461.

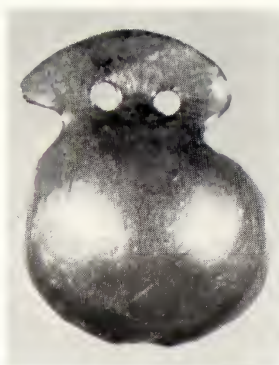
250  
ひとがた  
人形装飾品  
GOLD ANTHROPOMORPHIC PLATE  
金, L. 1.72 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-462.

251  
腕輪  
GOLD BRACELET  
金, D. 6.5 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-463.

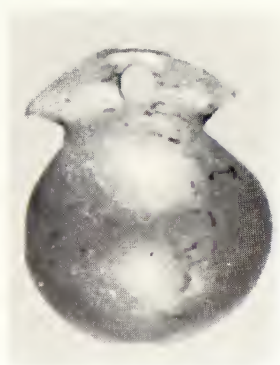
252  
斧  
COPPER AXE  
銅, L. 15.1 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-433.

253  
針  
COPPER NEEDLE  
銅, L. 11.5 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-464.

254  
せきじん  
石刃  
FLINT KNIFE  
フリント, L. 15.1 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-453.



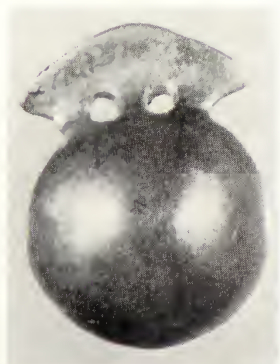
245



248



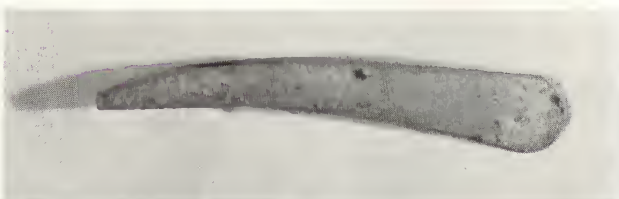
249



250



251



252



258

255  
せきじん  
石刃  
FLINT KNIFE  
フリント, L. 2.5 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-454.

256  
せきじん  
石刃  
FLINT KNIFE  
フリント, L. 13.7 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-455.

257  
せきじん  
石刃(断片)  
FLINT KNIFE (Fragment)  
フリント, L. 8.25 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-434.

258  
せきじん  
石刃  
FLINT KNIFE  
フリント, L. 14.94 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-465.

259  
未加工貝殻(750点)  
750 DENTALIUM SHELLS  
ツノガイ  
Inv. No. VEN-467.



27 号墓出土品(Nos.260~263)

GRAVE NO.27, Cenotaph with parts of skeleton, Female, 30-35 years.

人骨の一部が埋葬された墓, 女, 30-35歳

260

円筒形ビーズ(14点)

FOURTEEN GOLD CYLINDRICAL BEADS

金

Inv. No. VEN-543.

261

せきじん

石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 33 cm

Inv. No. VEN-470.

262

容器断片(4点)

FRAGMENTS OF A MARBLE VESSEL

大理石

Inv. Nos. VEN-510 to 513.

263

未加工貝殻(1900点)

1900 DENTALIUM SHELLS

ツノガイ

Inv. No. VEN-497.

28 号墓出土品(No. 264)

GRAVE NO. 28, Male, 30-35 years.

男, 30-35歳

264

せきじん

石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 6.8 cm

Inv. No. VEN-472.

32 号墓出土品(Nos. 265~267)

GRAVE NO.32, Male (?), 14-16 years, Straight supine position.

男, 14-16歳, 仰臥伸展葬

265

耳輪

GOLD EARRING

金, D. 1.74 cm

Inv. No. VEN-500.

266

耳輪

GOLD EARRING

金, D. 1.76 cm

Inv. No. VEN-501.

267

斧

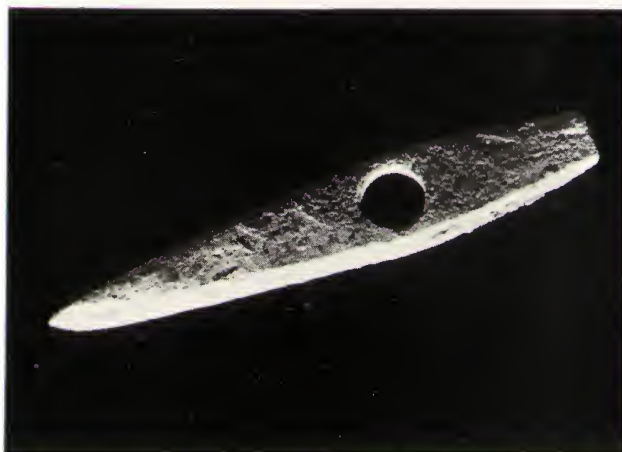
COPPER AXE

銅, L. 16 cm

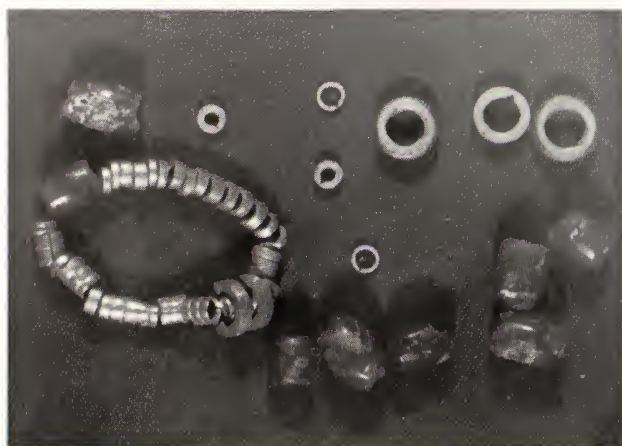
Inv. No. VEN-502.



262



267



270



35 号墓出土品(Nos. 268~272)

GRAVE NO.35, Cenotaph with parts of skeleton, Male, 40-45 years.

人骨の一部が埋葬された墓, 男, 40-45歳

268

円筒形ビーズ(33点)

THIRTY-THREE GOLD CYLINDRICAL BEADS

金

Inv. No. VEN-544.

269

環状装飾品(4点)

FOUR GOLD CYLINDRICAL PLATINGS

金

Inv. Nos. VEN-996 to 999.

棒状のものに巻きつける装飾品。

270

円筒形ビーズ(7点)

SEVEN GOLD CYLINDRICAL BEADS

金

Inv. Nos. VEN-1000 to 1002.

271

ビーズ(8点)

EIGHT QUARTZ BEADS

石英

Inv. No. VEN-545.

272

ビーズ(10点)

TEN SPONDYLUS BEADS

ウミギクガイ

Inv. No. VEN-546.



### 36 号墓出土品 (Nos. 273~305)

#### GRAVE NO.36, Cenotaph.

人骨のない墓

金総重量 789 グラム

この36号墓では、獣角形飾板 (No. 276)、動物形飾板 (Nos. 287, 288)、趾骨模型 (No. 291)、動物の歯 (No. 304) のような、動物をモチーフとした装飾品などが多数出土した点に、特徴がある。これらは、当時の住民が牧畜を生業としていたことを反映しており、家畜崇拝と関係があるであろう。

273

半球形アップリケ(33点)

THIRTY-THREE GOLD CONVEX APPLIQUES

金, D. 1.8~2.6 cm, H. 0.6~1 cm, Wt. 99.18 g

Inv. Nos. VEN-547 to 553, 566, 567, 581 to 598, 601, 602, 664, 671, 675 to 677.

衣服に縫いつけるための孔があげられている。

274

円筒形ビーズ(752点)

752 GOLD CYLINDRICAL BEADS

金, D. 0.2~1 cm, Wt. 312.5 g

Inv. Nos. VEN-555, 603, 628, 640, 646, 654, 659, 668.

首飾り, あるいは腕輪を構成する。

275

リング(16点)

SIXTEEN GOLD RINGS

金, D. 1.6~3.5 cm, Wt. 27.71 g

Inv. Nos. VEN-568 to 571, 573 to 580, 653, 670, 672, 674.

276\*

獣角形飾板(30点)

THIRTY GOLD ANIMAL-HEAD PLATES

金, L. 2.8~4 cm, H. 1.2~2.1 cm, Wt. 50.37 g

Inv. Nos. VEN-572, 605 to 619, 629 to 633, 636 to 638, 643 to 645, 655, 656, 658.

羊のような角を持つ動物の頭部をかたどった装飾品。

衣服に縫いつけるための孔があげられている。

277

ひとがた

人形装飾品(7点)

SEVEN GOLD ANTHROPOMORPHIC PLATES

金, L. 1.8~2.1 cm, D. 1.5~2.0 cm, Wt. 13.34 g

Inv. Nos. VEN-599 to 604, 657.

278~286\*

しやく

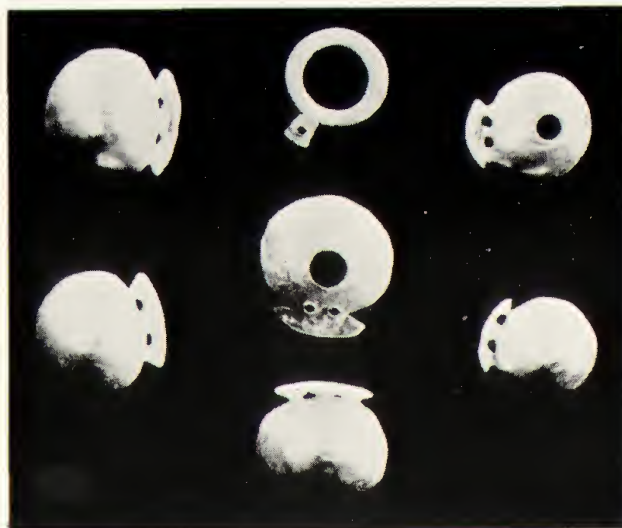
笏

GOLD SCEPTRE

金, L. 22.5 cm, W. 5.3 cm, Wt. 85.47 g

Inv. Nos. VEN-620 to 627, 667.

円筒形の細管とくびれた細管とを十字形に組合せたもの。1号墓や4号墓, 43号墓出土の笏は、非実用的とはいえ、斧の形をしているが、この笏はもはや斧の形をしておらず、純粹に権威の象徴と考えられる。



277



291

287\*

動物形飾板

GOLD ANIMAL FIGURINE

金, L. 6.5 cm, H. 5.8 cm, Wt. 11.70 g

Inv. No. VEN-634

角のある動物(雄牛か?)をかたどった装飾品。衣服に縫いつけるための孔があげられている。

288\*

動物形飾板

GOLD ANIMAL FIGURINE

金, L. 3.9 cm, H. 3.7 cm, Wt. 6.74 g

Inv. No. VEN-639.

289\*

弓形装飾品

GOLD ARC-SHAPED OBJECT

金, L. 8.8 cm, W. 5.6 cm, Wt. 17.05 g

Inv. No. VEN-635.

290\*

ブーメラン形装飾品

GOLD BOOMERANG-SHAPED OBJECT

金, L. 4.1 cm, W. 1.2 cm, Wt. 5.47 g

Inv. No. VEN-641.

291

しこつ

趾骨模型

GOLD MODEL OF AN ASTRAGALUS

金, L. 1.9 cm, W. 1.2 cm, Th. 0.8 cm, Wt. 33.17 g

Inv. No. VEN-642.

現在でも、遊牧民の間では、趾骨がサイコロの代用品としてバクチに使われている。



292

ひたいかざ

額飾り(王冠)

GOLD DIADEM

金, L. 3.4 cm, H. 3.4 cm, Wt. 11.72 g

Inv. No. VEN-652.

293\*

半球形装飾品(2点)

TWO GOLD HEMISPHERICAL PLATES

金, D. 3.3 cm, 3.5 cm, H. 0.7 cm, 1.9 cm,  
Wt. 5.60 g, 16.68 g

Inv. Nos. VEN-660, 661.

294\*

腕輪

GOLD BRACELET

金, D. 6.75 cm, H. 2.6 cm, Wt. 47.30 g

Inv. No. VEN-665.

断面が弧状の腕輪を二つ重ねた形をしている。

295\*

腕輪

GOLD BRACELET

金, D. 6.9 cm, H. 2.7 cm, Wt. 55.21 g

Inv. No. VEN-666.

No. 294 にほぼ同じ。

296\*

斧

COPPER AXE

銅, L. 15.5 cm

Inv. No. VEN-647.

297

針

COPPER NEEDLE

銅, L. 13 cm

Inv. No. VEN-648.

298

せきじん

石刃(断片)

FLINT KNIFE (Fragment)

フリント, L. 5.4 cm

Inv. No. VEN-650.

299

スクレーパー(断片)

FLINT SCRAPER (Fragment)

フリント, L. 5.4 cm

Inv. No. VEN-651.

300

せきじん

石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 29.5 cm, W. 2.1 cm

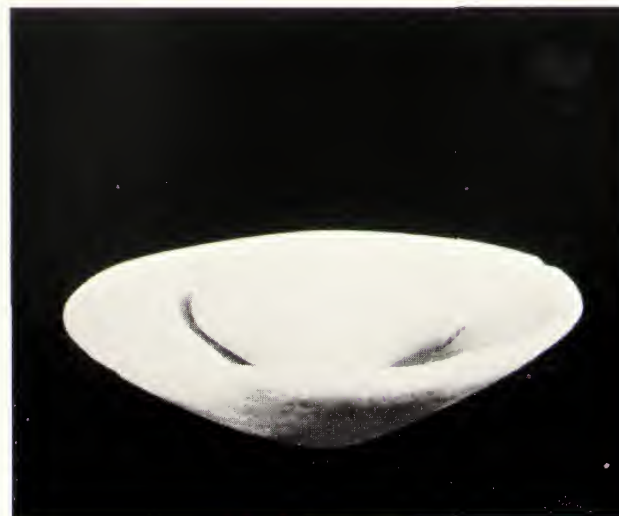
Inv. No. VEN-678.



292



298



301

301

はち

鉢

SMALL MARBLE BOWL

大理石, D. 15.9 cm, H. 4.5 cm

Inv. No. VEN-649.

顔料などをつぶすために使われる, 一種のすり鉢と考えられる。

302

ビーズ(12点)

TWELVE CLAY BEADS

土

Inv. No. VEN-669.

303

偶像

BONE IDOL

骨

Inv. No. VEN-554.

304

動物の歯

ANIMAL TOOTH

歯, L. 2.3 cm

Inv. No. VEN-673.

305

未加工貝殻(2100点)

2100 DENTALIUM SHELLS

ツノガイ

Inv. No. VEN-669.

首飾りを構成する。



37号墓出土品(Nos. 306, 307)  
GRAVE NO.37, Male, 20-25 years,  
Straight supine position.

男, 20-25歳, ぎょうがしんてんそう  
仰臥伸展葬

306  
せきじん  
石刃  
FLINT KNIFE  
フリント, L. 1.5 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-537.

307  
腕輪(断片)  
SPONDYLUS BRACELET (Fragment)  
ウミギクガイ, L. 6.6 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-538.

39号墓出土品(Nos. 308~310)  
GRAVE NO.39, Cenotaph.

人骨のない墓

308  
リング  
GOLD RING  
金, D. 2.1 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-518.

309  
斧  
COPPER AXE  
銅, L. 12.2 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-519.

310  
せきじん  
石刃  
FLINT KNIFE  
フリント, L. 9.2 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-517.

40号墓出土品(Nos. 311~320)  
GRAVE NO.40, Cenotaph.

人骨のない墓

311  
リング  
GOLD RING  
金, D. 1.9~2.1 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-530.

312  
のみ  
COPPER CHISEL  
銅, L. 15 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-526.  
一端が曲げられている。

313  
斧  
COPPER AXE  
銅, L. 15.5 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-531.



307



312



318

314  
きり  
錐  
COPPER AWL  
銅, L. 9.5 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-532.

315  
せきじん  
石刃  
FLINT KNIFE  
フリント, L. 5.5 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-528.

316  
せきじん  
石刃  
FLINT KNIFE  
フリント, L. 10.1 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-529.

317  
せきじん  
石刃  
FLINT KNIFE  
フリント, L. 1.3 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-534.

318  
偶像  
BONE IDOL  
骨, L. 27 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-533.

319  
動物の歯  
ANIMAL TOOTH  
歯, L. 7.3 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-532.

320  
未加工貝殻(3000点)  
3000 DENTALIUM SHELLS  
ツノガイ  
Inv. No. VEN-535.



41号墓出土品(Nos. 321~340)

GRAVE NO.41, Cenotaph.

人骨のない墓

321

半球形アププリケ(13点)

THIRTEEN GOLD CONVEX APPLIQUES

金

Inv. Nos. VEN-557, 688 to 697, 717, 718.

322

装飾品(2点)

TWO GOLD NARROW PLATES

金, L. 1.16 cm

Inv. No. VEN-558.

323

首飾り(ビーズ112点)

NECKLACE WITH 112 GOLD CYLINDRICAL BEADS

金

Inv. Nos. VEN-559, 561, 703, 704, 710, 722.

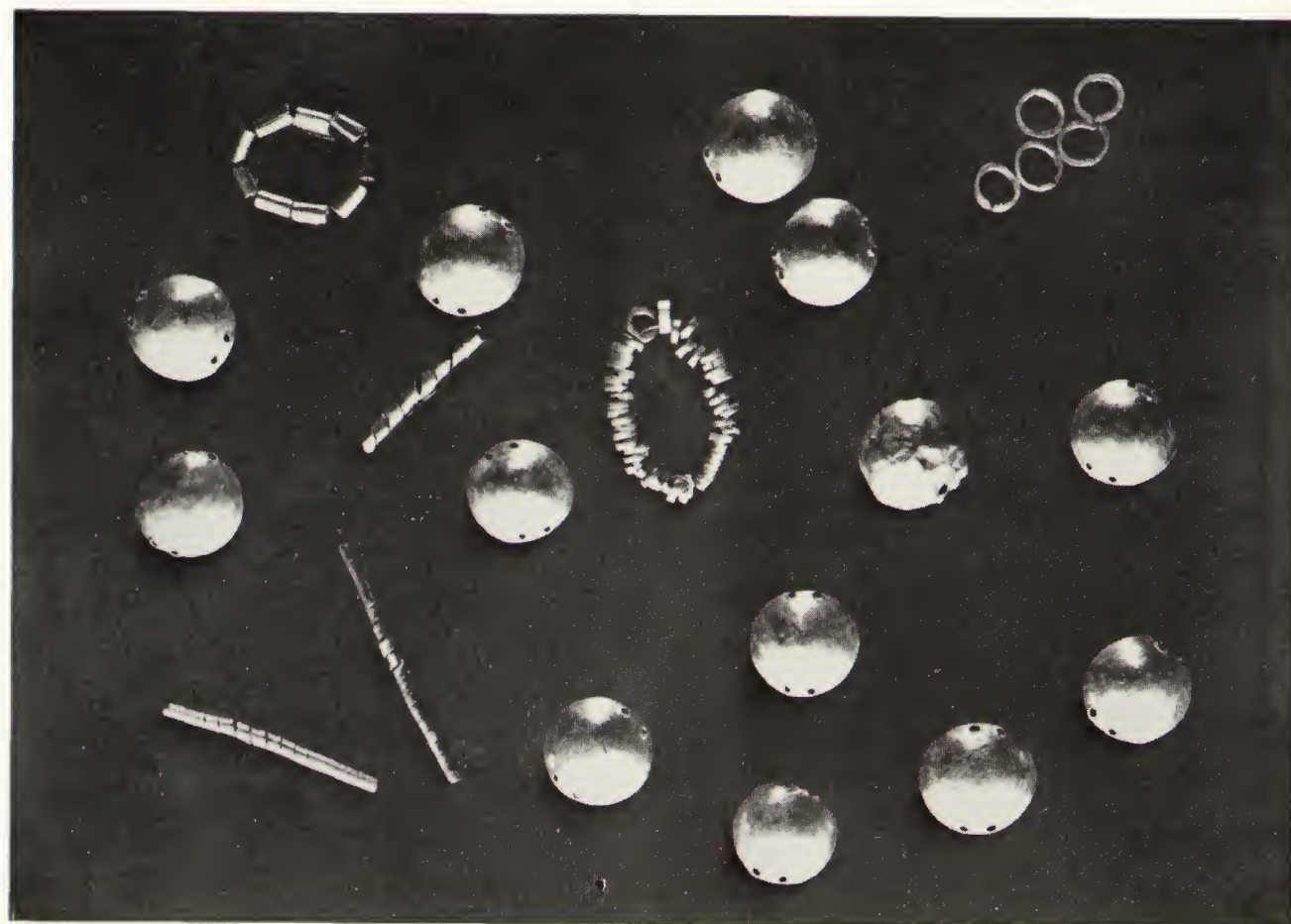
324

螺旋形装飾品(8点)

EIGHT GOLD SPIRAL BANDS

金

Inv. Nos. VEN-560, 698 to 701, 716, 723.



321

325

きり

錐

COPPER AWL

銅, L. 8.3 cm

Inv. No. VEN-682.

326

銅製品

COPPER OBJECT

銅, L. 22.9 cm

Inv. No. VEN-721.

用途不詳。

327

せきじん

石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 12 cm

Inv. No. VEN-681.

328

せきじん

石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 7.8 cm

Inv. No. VEN-719.

329

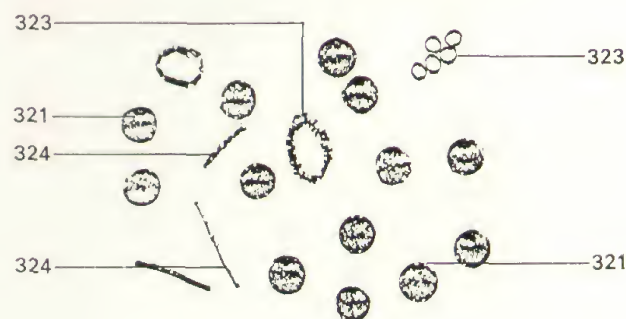
せきじん

石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 7.5 cm

Inv. No. VEN-720.



326



327



328



330

すり石  
BOULDER-GRINDER  
石, L. 4.1 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-684.

石皿の上で、顔料などをすりつぶすための石器。

331

ビーズ(31点)  
THIRTY-ONE QUARTZ BEADS  
石英  
Inv. Nos. VEN-562, 724.

332\*

かくはい  
角杯  
MARBLE HORN-SHAPED CUP  
大理石, L. 15.2 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-683.

角杯の口縁部の下は、赤い顔料で彩色されている。この角杯の中からは、いくつかの金製ビーズが発見されたが、このことから判断すると、古典古代の「豊穡の角」信仰と関係があるかもしれない。

333

ぼうすいしや  
紡錘車  
MARBLE SPINDLE WHORL  
大理石, D. 3.2 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-687.

中心の孔に軸棒をはめ、回転させながら糸をつむぐための道具。

334\*

ヘアピン  
BONE HAIRPIN  
骨, L. 3.5 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-702.

335

偶像  
BONE IDOL  
骨, L. 21 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-708.

336

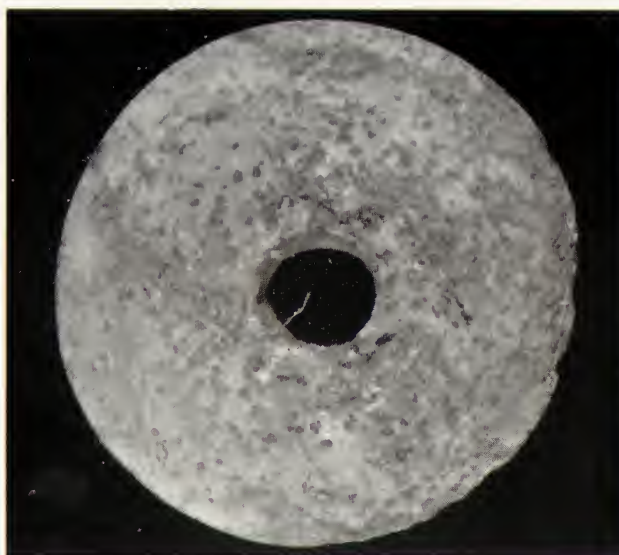
動物の歯  
ANIMAL TOOTH  
歯, L. 3.9 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-714.

337

首飾り(ビーズ72点)  
NECKLACE WITH 72 MALACHITE BEADS  
くじゃく石  
Inv. No. VEN-724.

338\*

首飾り(ビーズ38点)  
NECKLACE WITH 38 SPONDYLUS BEADS  
ウミギクガイ  
Inv. Nos. VEN-705, 724.



333



335

339\*

首飾り(ビーズ49点)  
NECKLACE WITH 49 CLAY BEADS  
土  
Inv. No. VEN-724.

340

未加工貝殻(4500点)  
4500 DENTALIUM SHELLS  
ツノガイ  
Inv. No. VEN-711.



337



# 43号墓出土品(Nos. 341~379)

GRAVE NO.43, Male, 40-45 years, Straight supine position.

男, 40-45歳, 仰臥伸展葬

金総重量1516グラム

ヴァルナ I 号墓地では, 一般的に言って, 人骨のない墓(ケノタフ)の方が副葬品が豊かであるが, 人骨を伴うこの43号墓では, 例外的に多量の金製品が発見された。まず頭の上と下には, 金製の大きな半球形アップリケ(No. 344)とリング(No. 346)とが発見され, 胸には, 様々な形の金製ビーズからなる3連か4連の首飾り(Nos. 342, 345)がおかれていた。両腕の肘より上には, 2つずつ大型の金製腕輪(Nos. 352~355)が発見され, 左腕にはそれと並んで, 金を巻きつけたウミギクガイの腕輪(No. 377)をはめていた。また両手首には, 金製ビーズを連ねた腕輪(No. 342)もはめていた。足首のあたりには, 金製の半球形アップリケ(No. 341)やその他の石製ビーズが多数発見されたが, これらはおそらく長いガウンの裾に縫いつけられていた装飾品であろう。右大腿骨のわきには, ファルス(男根)をかたどった金製品(No. 351)が発見された。これは, 種の繁殖のシンボルであろう。

発見された物の中でとりわけ注目されるのは, 金製の柄と石斧とからなる斧形笏である(Nos. 356, 357, 359, 360, 367)。これは, 死者の右手に握られていた。権威の象徴であるこのような笏を持つ人物は, 集落の首長だったのではないだろうか。人類学者の報告によると, ここに埋葬されていたのは40-45歳の男性で, 身長は160~165cm あり, 運動選手のような体格をしていたという。また, 左肩のわきに銅製の槍先(槍の柄は残っていないが, それを装飾していたと思われる金製の環状装飾品が発見された——Nos. 343, 365)が発見されたことをも考え合わせれば, この死者は, 軍事権をも持っていたのかもしれない。

341\*

半球形アップリケ(42点)

FORTY-TWO GOLD CONVEX APPLIQUES

金

Inv. Nos. VEN-563, 779, 782a, 782b, 783, 786, 820, 823 to 828, 831, 833, 841, 842, 850, 864 to 867, 871 to 875, 876 to 880.

342\*

ビーズ(849点)

849 GOLD BEADS

金, Wt. 498 g

Inv. Nos. VEN-564, 780, 801, 812, 838, 869, 881, 1009.

紡錘形, 球形, 円筒形など, 様々な形がある。

343

環状装飾品(5点)

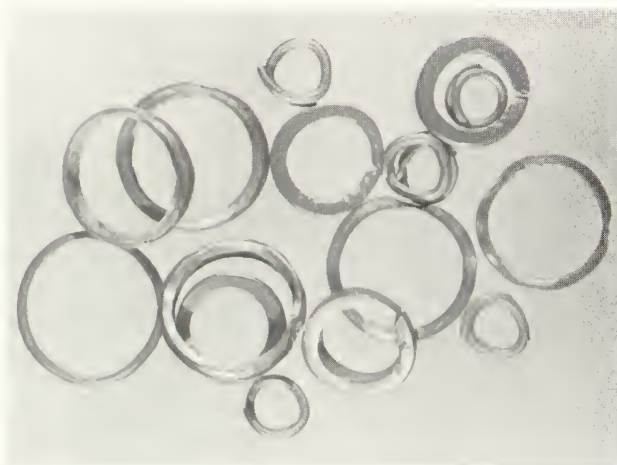
FIVE GOLD CYLINDRICAL PLATINGS

金

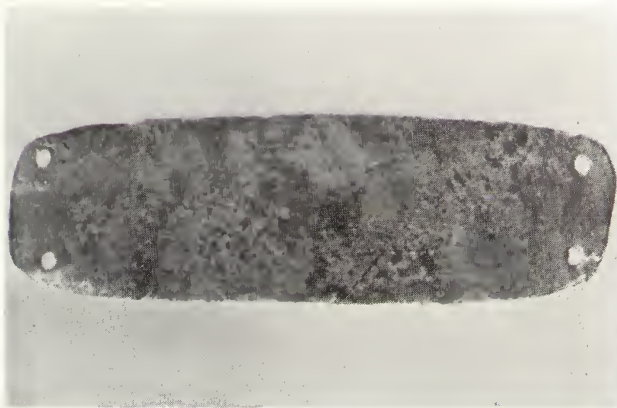
Inv. Nos. VEN-776, 781, 790, 792, 794.



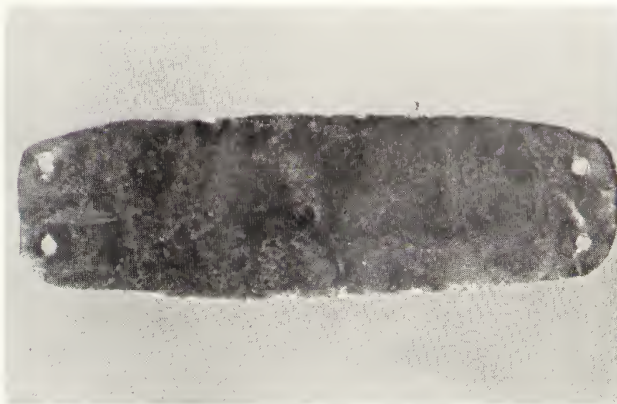
343



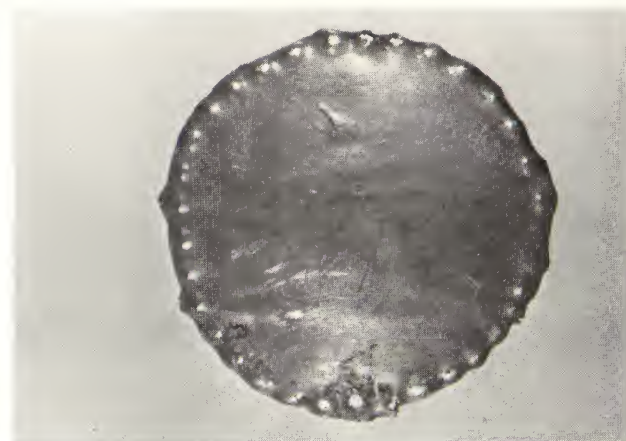
346



348



349



350



351

344\*

大型半球形アップリケ(11点)

ELEVEN GOLD LARGE CONVEX APPLIQUES

金, D. 3.55~4.1 cm, 9.2 cm

Inv. Nos. VEN-777, 839, 852 to 857.

345\*

紡錘形ビーズ(36点)

THIRTY-SIX GOLD LONG BICONICAL BEADS

金

Inv. Nos. VEN-787, 849, 881, 882.

346

リング(16点)

SIXTEEN GOLD RINGS

金

Inv. Nos. VEN-803, 804, 815 to 818, 837, 840, 848, 851, 870.

347

環状装飾品

GOLD CYLINDRICAL PLATING

金, L. 2.5 cm

Inv. No. VEN-784.



348

方形飾板  
GOLD RECTANGULAR PLATE  
金, L. 7 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-789.

349

方形飾板  
GOLD RECTANGULAR PLATE  
金, L. 7.2 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-791.

350

円形アップリケ  
GOLD ROUND APPLIQUE  
金, D. 4.7 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-800.

351

男根形アップリケ  
GOLD PHALLUS-SHAPED APPLIQUE  
金, L. 5.1 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-801.

円錐形をしており、一端には大きな孔があげられ、もう一端には糸を通すための小さな孔が2つあけられている。

352\*

腕輪  
GOLD BRACELET  
金, D. 9.2 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-806.

353\*

腕輪  
GOLD BRACELET  
金, D. 9.2 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-807.

354\*

腕輪  
GOLD BRACELET  
金, D. 9.5 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-808.

355\*

腕輪  
GOLD BRACELET  
金, D. 9.2 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-809.

356\*

しやく  
笏の柄部分  
GOLD TUBULE OF A SCEPTRE  
金, L. 4.1 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-810.

357\*

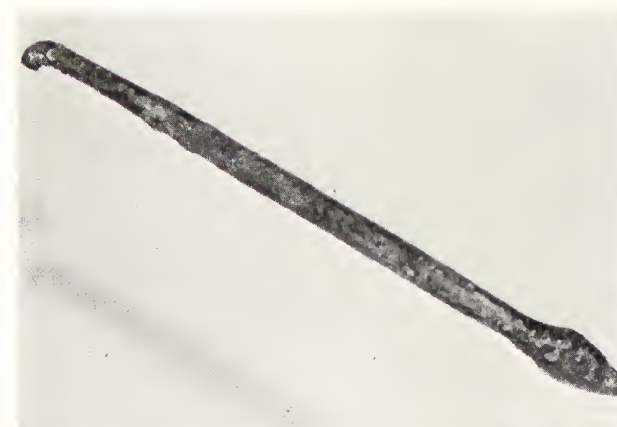
笏の柄部分  
GOLD TUBULE OF A SCEPTRE  
金, L. 4.2 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-813.



361



364



365



367

358

円形アップリケ  
GOLD ROUND APPLIQUE  
金, D. 4.9 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-829.

359\*

笏の柄部分  
GOLD TUBULE OF A SCEPTRE  
金, L. 3.7 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-832.

360\*

笏の柄部分  
GOLD TUBULE OF A SCEPTRE  
金, L. 4.7 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-834.

361

鉾形装飾品(11点)  
ELEVEN GOLD "THUMB TACKS"  
金  
Inv. No. VEN-844.

362

針  
COPPER NEEDLE  
銅, L. 7.6 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-796.

363

くさび  
COPPER WEDGE  
銅, L. 15.3 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-797.

364

斧  
COPPER AXE  
銅, L. 13.3 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-798.

365

やりさき  
槍先  
COPPER SPEARHEAD  
銅, L. 31 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-819.

366

きり  
錐  
COPPER AWL  
銅, L. 15.6 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-822.

367\*

斧  
COPPER AXE  
銅, L. 20.75 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-830.



368

斧

COPPER AXE

銅, L. 16.05 cm

Inv. No. VEN-835.

柄を通すための孔があげられていない。

369\*

やりさき

槍先

FLINT SPEARHEAD

フリント, L. 7.3 cm

Inv. No. VEN-778.

370

せきじん

石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 8.3 cm

Inv. No. VEN-788.

370



374



375



371

371

せきじん

石刃

LARGE FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 39.7 cm

Inv. No. VEN-793.

このように長い石刃は実用的ではない。おそらく権力あるいは富の象徴であろう。

372

せきじん

石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 12.5 cm

Inv. No. VEN-795.

373

せきじん

石刃(断片)

FLINT KNIFE (Fragment)

フリント, L. 0.85 cm

Inv. No. VEN-868.

374

せきふ

石斧

STONE ADZE

石, L. 11.5 cm

Inv. No. VEN-799.

375

せきふ

石斧

STONE ADZE

石, L. 4.5 cm

Inv. No. VEN-805.

376

せきふ

石斧

STONE AXE OF A SCEPTRE

石, L. 19.2 cm

Inv. No. VEN-814.

しやく  
笏の斧。

377\*

腕輪

SPONDYLUS BRACELET WITH GOLD  
APPLIQUES

ウミギクガイ, 金

Inv. No. VEN-821.

打出装飾の施された金の薄板が2枚巻きつけられている。

378\*

さいもんきだい

彩文器台

PAINTED POTTERY VESSEL-PEDESTAL

土

Inv. No. VEN-847.

ツノ状に4つの突起がついて、上にのせる土器を支えられるようになっている。

379

土器のふた

POTTERY LID OF A VESSEL

土

Inv. No. VEN-863.



48号墓出土品(Nos. 380~382)

GRAVE NO.48, Female (?), 16 years,  
Flexed side position.

女?, 16歳, <sup>おうがくつそう</sup>横臥屈葬

380

<sup>ひとがた</sup>  
人形装飾品

GOLD ANTHROPOMORPHIC PLATE

金

Inv. No. VEN-896.

人間の形あるいは人面を抽象的にかたどった装飾品で、  
首飾りの一部と思われる。

381

<sup>ひとがた</sup>  
人形装飾品

GOLD ANTHROPOMORPHIC PLATE

金

Inv. No. VEN-897.

382

土器

POTTERY VESSEL

土

Inv. No. VEN-895.



380



381



382

49号墓出土品(Nos. 383~391)

GRAVE NO.49, Cenotaph.

人骨のない墓

383

リング

GOLD RING

金, D. 1.1 cm

Inv. No. VEN-910.

384

リング

GOLD RING

金, D. 1.1 cm

Inv. No. VEN-911.

385

リング

GOLD RING

金, D. 1.2 cm

Inv. No. VEN-977.

386

ビーズ(9点)

NINE GOLD BEADS

金, D. 0.22~0.31 cm

Inv. No. VEN-912.

387

<sup>せきじん</sup>  
石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 22.5 cm

Inv. No. VEN-908.



392

388

腕輪

SPONDYLUS BRACELET

ウミギクガイ, D. 4.5 cm

Inv. No. VEN-905.

389

腕輪

SPONDYLUS BRACELET

ウミギクガイ, D. 4 cm

Inv. No. VEN-906.

390

腕輪

SPONDYLUS BRACELET

ウミギクガイ, D. 4 cm

Inv. No. VEN-907.

391

土器のふた

POTTERY LID OF A VESSEL

土

Inv. No. VEN-900.

50号墓出土品(No. 392)

GRAVE NO.50, Female (?), 20-25 years,  
Straight supine position.

女?, 20-25歳, <sup>ぎょうがしんでんそう</sup>仰臥伸展葬

392

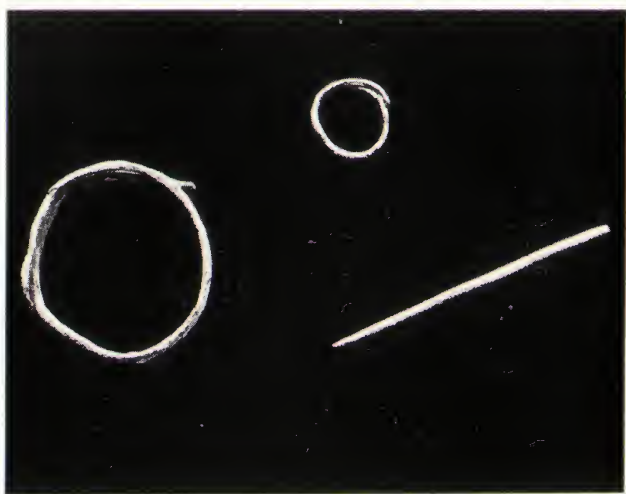
土器

POTTERY VESSEL

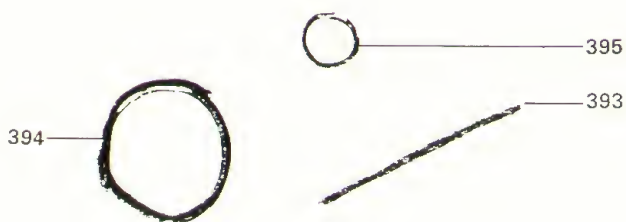
土

Inv. No. VEN-915.





396



394

395

393



397

51号墓出土品 (Nos. 393~398)

GRAVE NO.51, Grownup,  
Straight supine position.

ぎようがしんでんそう  
成人, 仰臥伸展葬

393

きり  
錐

COPPER AWL

銅, L. 9.2 cm

Inv. No. VEN-921.

394

腕輪

COPPER BRACELET

銅

Inv. No. VEN-923.

395

リング

COPPER RING

銅

Inv. No. VEN-924.

396

せき  
石斧

STONE ADZE

石

Inv. No. VEN-922.

397

土器

POTTERY VESSEL

土, H. 9.7 cm, D. 12.7 cm

Inv. No. VEN-916.

398

土器

POTTERY VESSEL

土, D. 14 cm

Inv. No. VEN-917.



52号墓出土品(Nos. 399~402)  
GRAVE NO.52, Male, 30-35 years,  
Straight supine position.

男, 30-35歳, 仰臥伸展葬<sup>ぎょうがしんでんそう</sup>

399

針

COPPER NEEDLE

銅, L. 8.1 cm

Inv. No. VEN-987.

400

スクレーパー

FLINT SCRAPER

フリント, L. 9.5 cm

Inv. No. VEN-931.

動物を解体したり, 皮をなめしたりするための道具。

401

石斧<sup>せきふ</sup>

STONE ADZE

石, L. 4.8 cm

Inv. No. VEN-930.

402

土器

POTTERY VESSEL

土, D. 22 cm

Inv. No. VEN-926.

53号墓出土品(Nos. 403~407)

GRAVE NO.53, Cenotaph.

人骨のない墓

403

リング

GOLD RING

金, D. 2 cm

Inv. No. VEN-935.

404

斧

COPPER AXE

銅, L. 14.7 cm

Inv. No. VEN-936.

405

石刃<sup>せきじん</sup>

FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 15.4 cm

Inv. No. VEN-934.

406

土器

POTTERY VESSEL

土, D. 14 cm

Inv. No. VEN-932.

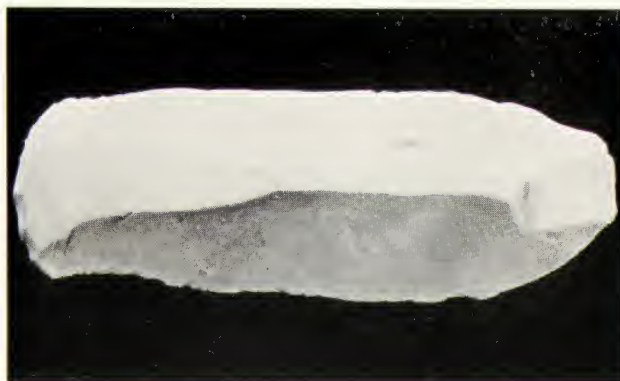
407

土器

POTTERY VESSEL

土, D. 14.8 cm

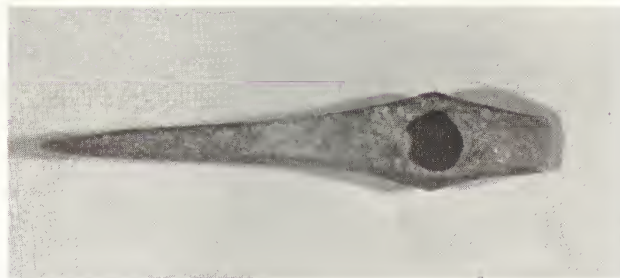
Inv. No. VEN-933.



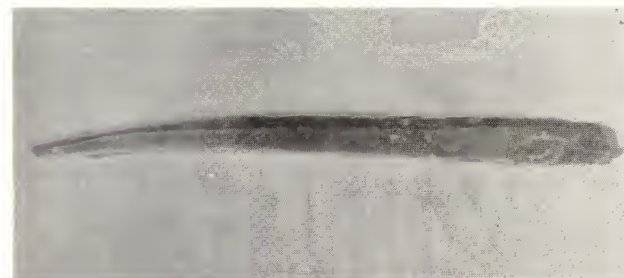
400



401



404



405



406





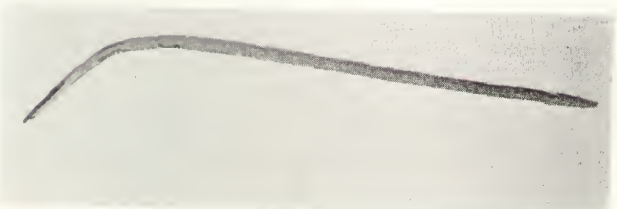
408



409



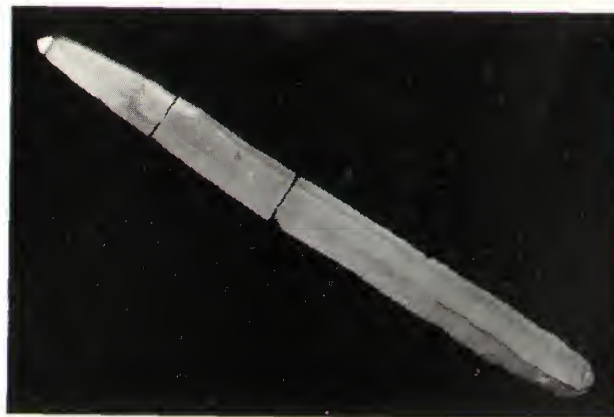
410



411



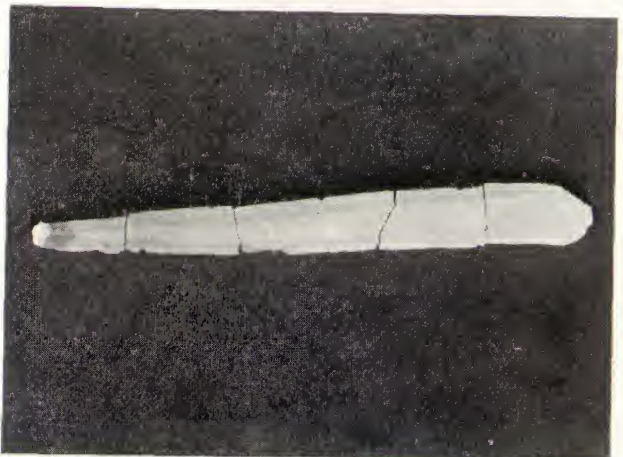
412



413



414



415

54号墓出土品 (Nos. 408~415)  
GRAVE NO.54, Cenotaph.

人骨のない墓

408

リング(3点)

THREE GOLD RINGS

金, D. 1.9~2.0 cm

Inv. Nos. VEN-939 to 941.

409

ひとがた

人形装飾品

GOLD ANTHROPOMORPHIC PLATE

金, D. 3.3 cm

Inv. No. VEN-942.

410

斧

COPPER AXE

銅, L. 16.5 cm

Inv. No. VEN-944.

411

きり

錐

COPPER AWL

銅, L. 11 cm

Inv. No. VEN-948.

412

針

COPPER NEEDLE

銅, L. 4.3 cm

Inv. No. VEN-947.

413

せきじん

石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 18.5 cm

Inv. No. VEN-938.

414

せきじん

石刃(断片——3点)

THREE FLINT KNIVES (Fragments)

フリント

Inv. No. VEN-945.

415

せきじん

石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 14.2 cm

Inv. No. VEN-946.



55号墓出土品(Nos. 416~422)

GRAVE No.55, Cenotaph.

人骨のない墓

416

リング(2点)

TWO GOLD RINGS

金, D. 3.1 cm

Inv. Nos. VEN-958, 959.

417

のみ

COPPER CHISEL

銅, L. 9 cm

Inv. Nos. VEN-952.

418

きり

錐

COPPER AWL

銅, L. 13.5 cm

Inv. No. VEN-954.

419

斧

COPPER AXE

銅, L. 10 cm

Inv. No. VEN-960.

420

せきじん

石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 10.5 cm

Inv. No. VEN-956.

421

せきじん

石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 15 cm

Inv. No. VEN-957.

422

土器

POTTERY VESSEL

土, D. 11.5 cm

Inv. No. VEN-949.

56号墓出土品(Nos. 423, 424)

GRAVE NO.56, Male, 25-30 years,  
Straight supine position.

男, 25-30歳, ぎようがしんでんそろう  
仰臥伸展葬

423

スクレーパー

FLINT SCRAPER

フリント, L. 7.4 cm

Inv. No. VEN-964.

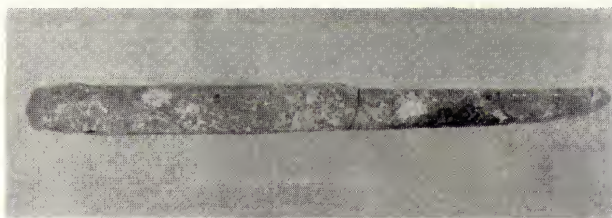
424

土器

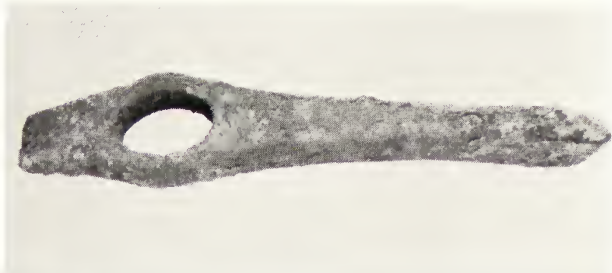
POTTERY VESSEL

土, D. 10 cm

Inv. No. VEN-963.



417



419



426



427

57号墓出土品(Nos. 425~427)

GRAVE NO.57, Cenotaph.

人骨のない墓

425

リング(2点)

TWO GOLD RINGS

金, D. 3.3 cm

Inv. Nos. VEN-967, 968.

426

斧

COPPER AXE

銅, L. 9.5 cm

Inv. No. VEN-969.

427

土器

POTTERY VESSEL

土, D. 14.5 cm

Inv. No. VEN-965.



60号墓出土品(Nos. 428~435)

GRAVE NO.60, Female (?), 25-30 years,  
Flexed side position.

女?, 25-30歳, 横臥屈葬<sup>おうがくつそう</sup>

428

リング

COPPER RING

銅

Inv. No. VEN-983.

429

リング

COPPER RING

銅, D. 1.9 cm

Inv. No. VEN-993.

430

リング

COPPER RING

銅

Inv. No. VEN-984.

431

せきじん  
石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 4.2 cm

Inv. No. VEN-985.

432

せきじん  
石刃(断片)

FLINT KNIFE (Fragment)

フリント, L. 6.8 cm

Inv. No. VEN-994.

433

せきじん  
石刃(断片)

FLINT KNIFE (Fragment)

フリント, L. 6 cm

Inv. No. VEN-995.

434

土器

POTTERY VESSEL

土, D. 11.5 cm

Inv. No. VEN-982.

435

土器

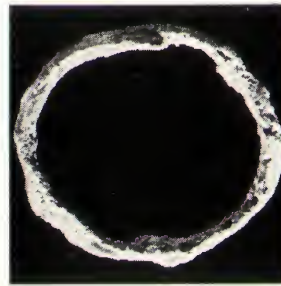
POTTERY VESSEL

土, D. 7 cm

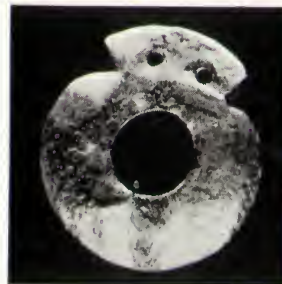
Inv. No. VEN-986.



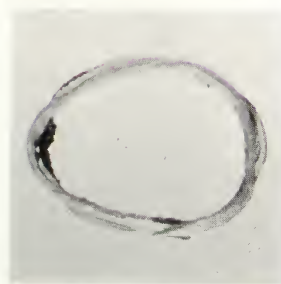
428



429



436



437



438



439



440

61号墓出土品(Nos. 436~447)

GRAVE NO.61, Male (?), 8 years,  
Flexed side position.

男?, 8歳, 横臥屈葬<sup>おうがくつそう</sup>

436

ひとがた

人形装飾品

GOLD ANTHROPOMORPHIC PLATE

金, D. 3.1 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1013.

437

リング

GOLD RING

金, D. 1.25 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1020.

438

弓形装飾品

GOLD ARC-SHAPED OBJECT

金, L. 5.3 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1021.

439

えきり  
柄付き錐

COPPER AWL WITH A BONE HANDLE

銅, 骨, L. 13.5 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1015.

440

えきり  
錐

COPPER AWL

銅, L. 5 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1017.

441

せきじん  
石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 11.4 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1014.



442\*

女性偶像

BONE HUMAN FIGURINE

骨, H. 8.9 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1018.

顔と胸の両わきには孔があけられ、リングを通すことができるようになっている。

443

女性偶像

BONE HUMAN FIGURINE

骨, H. 10.5 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1019.

444

動物(鹿?)の歯

ANIMAL (DEER?) TOOTH

歯, L. 3.7 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1016.

445

土器のふた

POTTERY LID OF A VESSEL

土, D. 20 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1010.

446

土器

POTTERY VESSEL

土, D. 20 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1011.

447

未加工貝殻(1120点)

1120 DENTALIUM SHELLS

ツノガイ

Inv. No. VEN-1022.

63号墓出土品(Nos. 448~458)

GRAVE NO.63, Cenotaph with parts of skeleton,

Male (?), 30 (35?) years.

人骨の一部が埋葬された墓, 男?, 30(35?)歳

448

リング

GOLD RING

金, D. 2.15 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1032.

449

リング(8点)

EIGHT GOLD RINGS

金

Inv. No. VEN-1025.

450

円筒形ビーズ(74点)

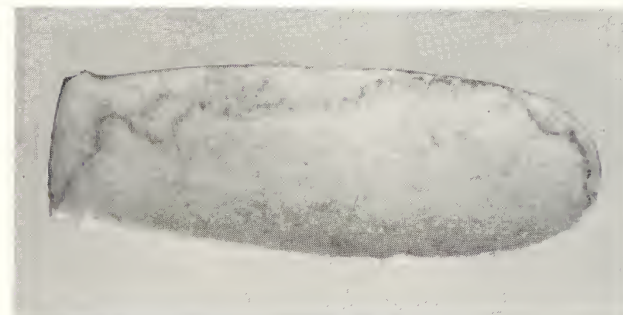
SEVENTY-FOUR GOLD CYLINDRICAL BEADS

金

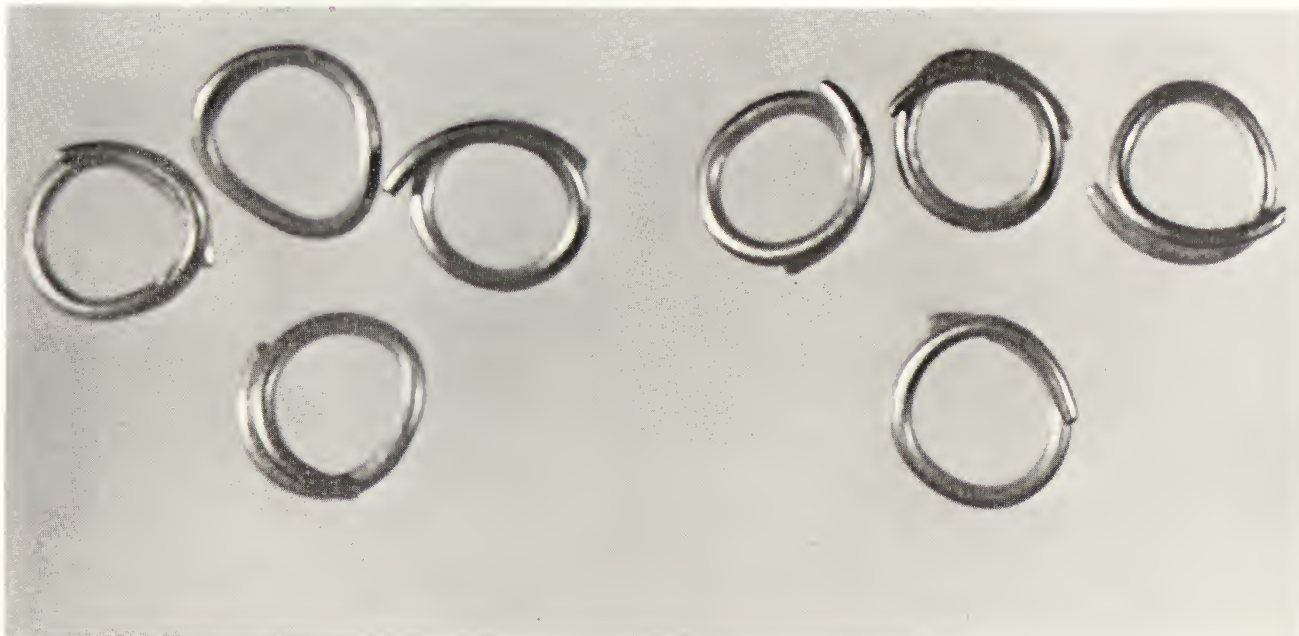
Inv. No. VEN-1031.



443



452

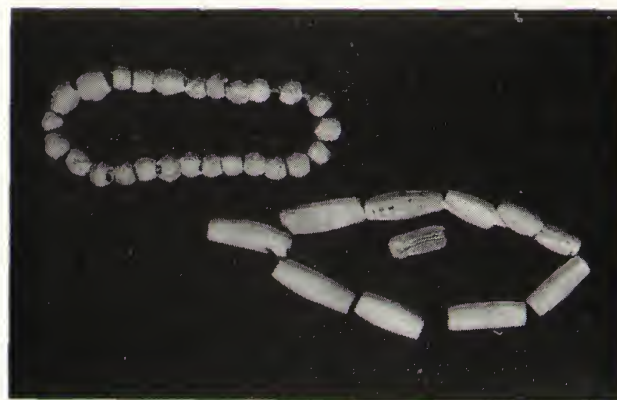


449





453



455

451  
せきじん  
石刃  
FLINT KNIFE  
フリント, L. 37.7 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1029.

452  
楕円形石製品  
MARBLE ELLIPSOIDAL OBJECT  
大理石, L. 13.3 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1030.

453  
ビーズ(35点)  
THIRTY-FIVE QUARTZ BEADS  
石英  
Inv. No. VEN-1033.

454\*  
偶像  
BONE IDOL  
骨, H. 18.2 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1034.

455  
ビーズ(36点)  
THIRTY-SIX SPONDYLUS BEADS  
ウミギクガイ  
Inv. Nos. VEN-1039, 1040.

456  
ビーズ(52点)  
FIFTY-TWO MALACHITE AND CLAY BEADS  
くじゃく石, 土  
Inv. No. VEN-1037.

457  
土器  
POTTERY VESSEL  
土, D. 15.5 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1026.

458  
土器  
POTTERY VESSEL  
土, D. 21 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1027.

65号墓出土品(Nos. 459~473)  
GRAVE NO.65, Cenotaph.  
人骨のない墓

459  
ビーズ(3点)  
THREE GOLD BICONICAL BEADS  
金  
Inv. Nos. VEN-1056, 1057, 1095.

460  
リング(3点)  
THREE GOLD RINGS  
金  
Inv. Nos. VEN-1052, 1053, 1061.



454



459



460



461  
ひとがた  
人形装飾品  
GOLD ANTHROPOMORPHIC PLATE  
金, D. 2.9 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1055.

462  
斧  
COPPER AXE  
銅, L. 13.9 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1048.

463  
針  
COPPER NEEDLE  
銅, L. 13.1 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1041.

464  
のみ  
COPPER CHISEL  
銅, L. 13.3 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1062.

465  
せきじん  
石刃  
FLINT KNIFE  
フリント, L. 33.8 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1051.

466  
せきじん  
石刃  
FLINT KNIFE  
フリント, L. 17 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1054.

467  
せきじん  
石刃  
FLINT KNIFE  
フリント, L. 11.3 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1060.

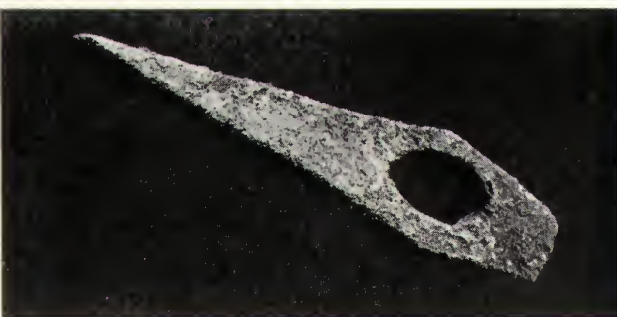
468\*  
せきふ  
石斧  
STONE AXE  
石, L. 19.8 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1049.

469  
ビーズ(8点)  
EIGHT MARBLE BEADS  
大理石  
Inv. No. VEN-1063.

470  
偶像  
BONE IDOL  
骨, L. 27 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1042.



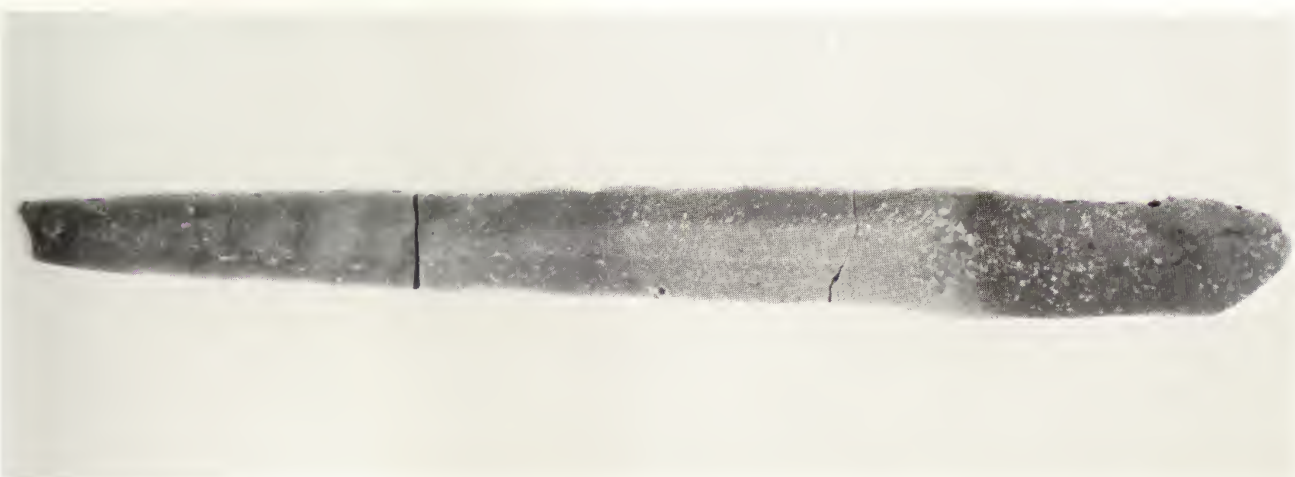
461



462



464

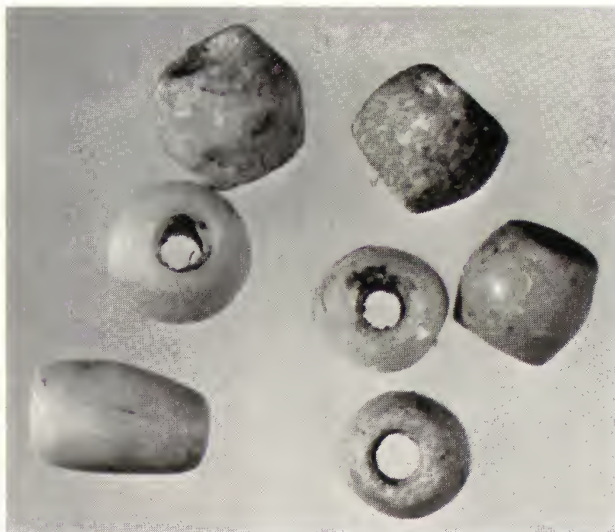


465

471  
動物(鹿?)の歯  
ANIMAL (DEER?) TOOTH  
歯, L. 4.2 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1043.

472  
いのしし  
猪のきば(2点)  
BOAR'S TUSKS  
歯, L. 15 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1059.

473  
土器  
POTTERY VESSEL  
土, D. 14 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1044.



469



66A号墓出土品(Nos. 474~477)  
GRAVE NO.66-A, Female, 20 years,  
Flexed side position

女, 20歳, <sup>おうがくつそう</sup>横臥屈葬

474

錐

COPPER AWL

銅, L. 11.5 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1076.

475\*

ヘアピン

COPPER HAIRPIN

銅, L. 15.1 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1078.

476

石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 20.8 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1077.

477

鉢

MARBLE BOWL

大理石, D. 11.7 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1079.

66B号墓出土品(Nos. 478~484)

GRAVE NO.66-B, Unidentified.

不明

478

リング(2点)

TWO GOLD RINGS

金, D. 1.8 cm

Inv. Nos. VEN-1070, 1071.

479

石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 17.8 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1068.

480

腕輪

SPONDYLUS BRACELET

ウミギクガイ, D. 6.4 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1069.

481

腕輪

SPONDYLUS BRACELET

ウミギクガイ

Inv. No. VEN-1073.

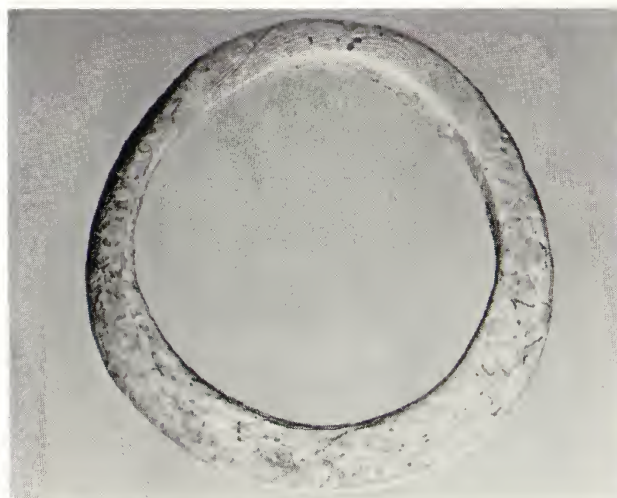
482

腕輪

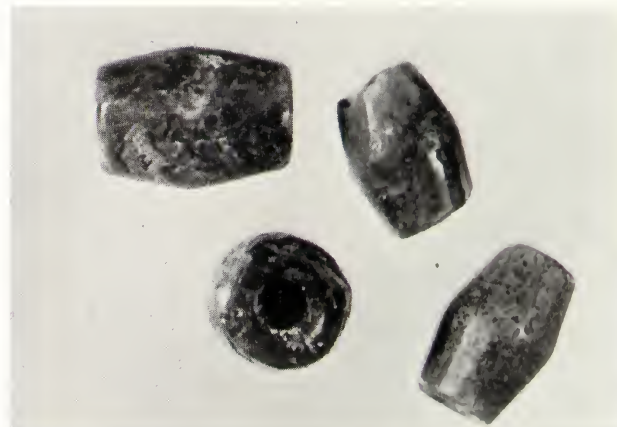
SPONDYLUS BRACELET

ウミギクガイ

Inv. No. VEN-1074.



481



488



489

483

土器

POTTERY VESSEL

土, D. 14 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1066.

484

土器

POTTERY VESSEL

土, D. 12 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1075.

67号墓出土品(Nos. 485~489)

GRAVE NO.67, Male, 30~35 years.

男, 30~35歳

485

リング

GOLD RING

金, D. 4.3 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1090.

486

石刃(断片)

FLINT KNIFE (Fragment)

フリント, L. 2.8 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1091.

487

石刃(断片)

FLINT KNIFE (Fragment)

フリント, L. 2.8 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1092.

488

ビーズ(4点)

FOUR QUARTZ BEADS

石英

Inv. No. VEN-1093.

489

偶像

BONE IDOL

骨, H. 11.8 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1094.



69号墓出土品(Nos. 490, 491)  
GRAVE NO.69, Male, 20-22 years,  
Straight supine position.

男, 20-22歳, 仰臥伸展葬<sup>ぎようがしんでんそう</sup>

490

装飾品

GOLD ORNAMENT

金, L. 1.05 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1108.

491

土器

POTTERY VESSEL

土, D. 13 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1107.

71号墓出土品(Nos. 492~496)

GRAVE NO.71, Cenotaph with parts of  
skeleton,  
Female, 22-24 years.

人骨の一部が埋葬された墓, 女, 22-24歳

492

人形装飾品

GOLD ANTHROPOMORPHIC PLATE

金, L. 1.04 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1162.

493

円筒形ビーズ(14点)

FOURTEEN GOLD CYLINDRICAL BEADS

金, W. 0.1~0.2 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1163.

494

ビーズ(2点)

TWO QUARTZ BEADS

石英, L. 0.72 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1164.

495

腕輪断片(4点)

SPONDYLUS BRACELET (Four fragments)

ウミギクガイ, L. 6.4~9.2 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1161.

496

未加工貝殻(71点)

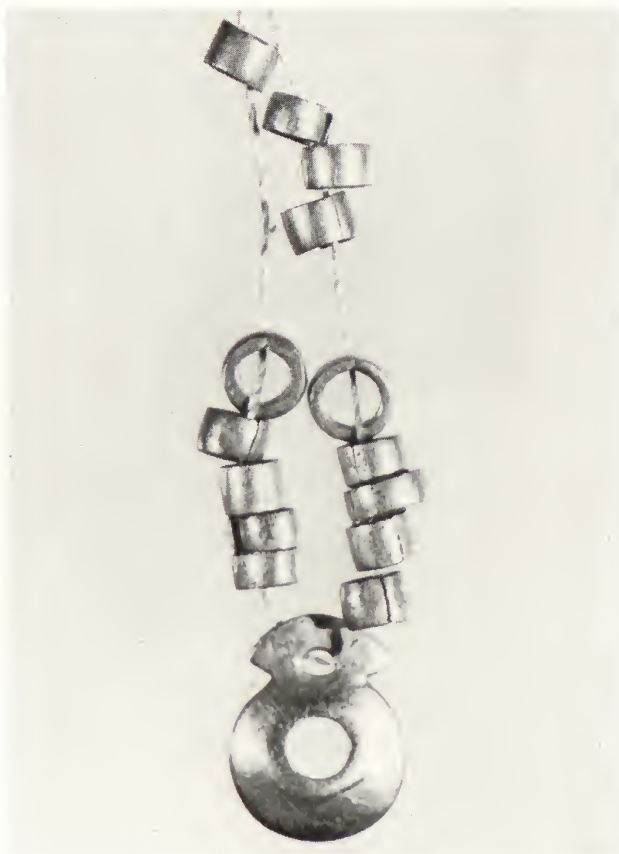
SEVENTY-ONE DENTALIUM SHELLS

ツノガイ

Inv. No. VEN-1232.



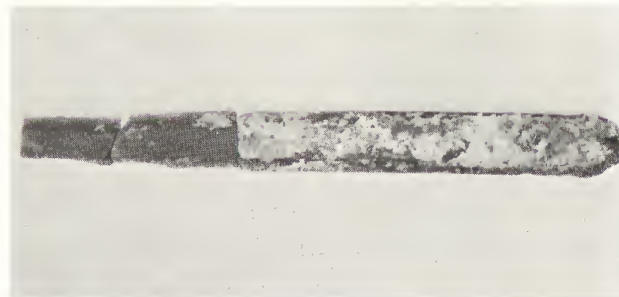
490



492・493



502



503

79号墓出土品(Nos. 497~501)

GRAVE NO.79, Male, 30-35 years,  
Straight supine position.

男, 30-35歳, 仰臥伸展葬<sup>ぎようがしんでんそう</sup>

497

石斧

STONE ADZE

石, L. 4.2 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1133.

498

鍬

ANTLER HOE

鹿角, L. 29.0 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1130.

499

器台

POTTERY VESSEL-PEDESTAL

土, D. 16 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1128.

500

土器

POTTERY VESSEL

土, D. 4 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1129.

501

土器

POTTERY VESSEL

土, D. 10 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1131.

82号墓出土品(Nos. 502~506)

GRAVE NO.82, Male, 20-25 years,  
Flexed side position.

男, 20-25歳, 横臥屈葬<sup>おうがくつそう</sup>

502

針

COPPER NEEDLE

銅, L. 15.3 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1144.

503

石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 10.1 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1143.

504

鉢

MARBLE BOWL

大理石, D. 14.7 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1141.



505

動物(鹿?)の歯  
ANIMAL (DEER?) TOOTH  
歯, L. 2.7 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1147.

506

偶像  
BONE IDOL  
骨, L. 5.1 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1143.

90号墓出土品(Nos. 507~513)  
GRAVE NO.90, Female, 30-35 years,  
Flexed side position.

女, 30-35歳, 横臥屈葬<sup>おうがくつそう</sup>

507

円筒形ビーズ(6点)  
SIX GOLD CYLINDRICAL BEADS  
金, W. 0.12~0.2 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1175b.

508

石刃(断片)  
FLINT KNIFE (Fragment)  
フリント, L. 7.1 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1175d.

509

スクレーパー  
FLINT SCRAPER  
フリント, L. 3.5 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1234.  
動物を解体したり, 皮をなめしたりするための道具。

510

すり石(2点)  
TWO STONE PESTLES  
石, L. 3~4.4 cm  
Inv. Nos. VEN-1175e, 1175f.  
顔料などをすりつぶすための道具。



504



506



515

511

首飾り(ビーズ45点)  
NECKLACE WITH 45 SPONDYLUS BEADS  
ウミギクガイ  
Inv. Nos. VEN-1173, 1175.

512

腕輪  
SPONDYLUS BRACELET  
ウミギクガイ, D. 7.6 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1174.

513

腕輪  
SPONDYLUS BRACELET  
ウミギクガイ, D. 7.45 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1175.

97号墓出土品(Nos. 514~536)  
GRAVE NO.97, Cenotaph.

人骨のない墓

514

円形アップリケ  
GOLD ROUND APPLIQUE  
金, D. 2.5 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1219.

515

首飾り(人形装飾品<sup>ひとがた</sup>, 螺旋形ビーズ<sup>らせん</sup>8点,  
石英ビーズ13点, 鉱物ビーズ5点)  
NECKLACE WITH A GOLD  
ANTHROPOMORPHIC PLATE,  
EIGHT GOLD SPIRAL BEADS,  
THIRTEEN QUARTZ BEADS  
AND FIVE MINERAL BEADS  
金, 石英, 鉱物  
Inv. No. VEN-1220.



516  
ひとがた  
人形装飾品  
GOLD ANTHROPOMORPHIC PLATE  
金, D. 2.36 cm  
Inv. Nos. VEN-1221.

517  
リング(2点)  
TWO GOLD RINGS  
金, D. 2.3 cm  
Inv. Nos. VEN-1216, 1217.

518  
リング  
LARGE GOLD RING  
金, D. 4.75 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1226.

519  
腕輪  
GOLD BRACELET  
金, D. 7 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1227.

520  
きり  
錐  
COPPER AWL  
銅, L. 20.9 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1200.

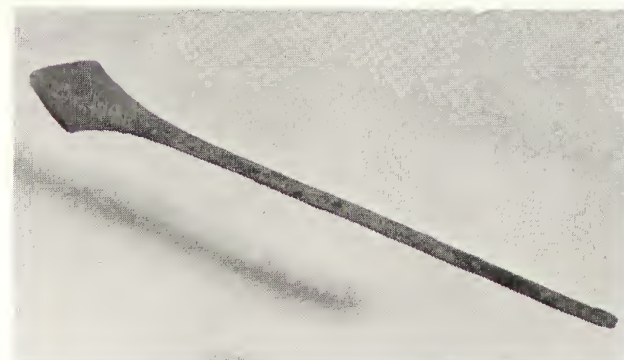
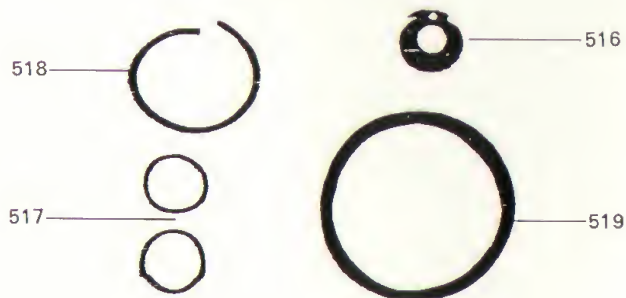
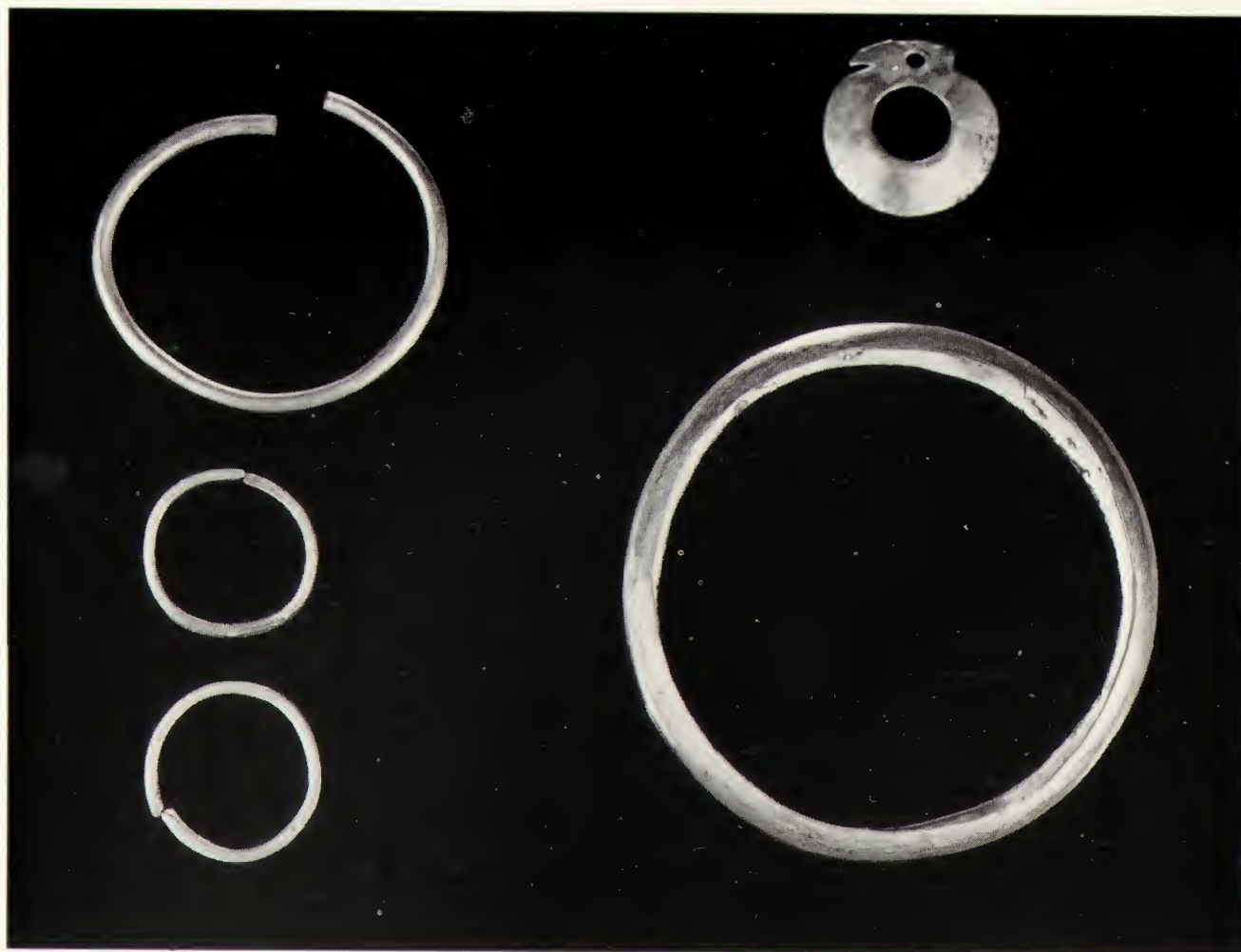
521  
やりさき  
槍先  
COPPER SPEARHEAD  
銅, L. 25 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1206.

522  
くさび  
COPPER WEDGE  
銅, L. 11.5 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1208a.

523  
斧  
COPPER AXE  
銅, L. 15.5 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1211.

524  
斧  
COPPER AXE  
銅, L. 25 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1218.

525  
せきじん  
石刃  
FLINT KNIFE  
フリント, L. 12.1 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1201.



521



523





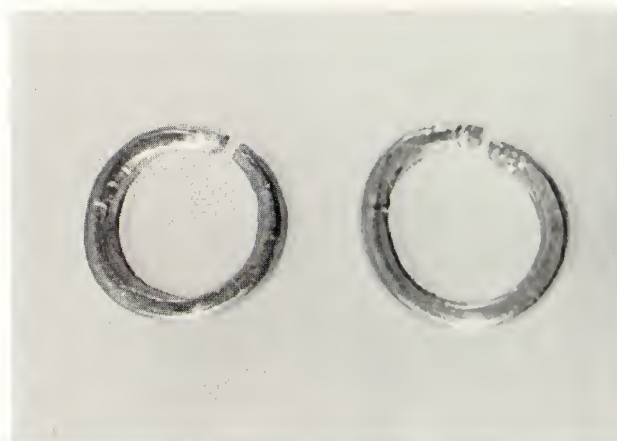
524

526  
やりさき  
槍先  
FLINT SPEARHEAD  
フリント, L. 5.9 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1207.

527  
せきじん  
石刃  
FLINT KNIFE  
フリント, L. 13.2 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1215.

528  
せきじん  
石刃  
FLINT KNIFE  
フリント, L. 26.7 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1222.

529  
せきじん  
石刃(断片)  
FLINT KNIFE (Fragment)  
フリント, L. 11.5 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1225.



537



538

530  
せきふ  
石斧  
STONE ADZE  
石, L. 8.9 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1224.

531  
偶像  
BONE IDOL  
骨  
Inv. No. VEN-1198.

532  
いのしし  
猪のきば(2点)  
BOAR'S TUSKS  
歯  
Inv. Nos. VEN-1202, 1203.

533  
腕輪  
SPONDYLUS BRACELET  
ウミギクガイ, D. 8.1 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1223.

534  
アップリケ  
SPONDYLUS ORNAMENT-APPLIQUE  
ウミギクガイ, L. 5.4 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1199.

535  
ビーズ(24点)  
TWENTY-FOUR SNAIL BEADS  
巻貝  
Inv. No. VEN-1228.

536  
ふた付き土器  
POTTERY VESSEL WITH A LID  
土  
Inv. No. VEN-1205.

108号墓出土品(Nos. 537~542)  
GRAVE NO.108, Infant, 1-2 years,  
Straight supine position.

小児, 1-2歳, 仰臥伸展葬<sup>ぎようがしんでんそう</sup>

537  
耳輪(2点)  
TWO GOLD EARRINGS  
金, D. 1.15 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1270.

538  
耳輪(2点)  
TWO GOLD EARRINGS  
金, D. 1.7 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1271.



539  
ひとがた  
人形装飾品  
GOLD ANTHROPOMORPHIC PLATE  
金, D. 3.2 cm  
Inv. No. 1272a.

540  
腕輪(3点)  
THREE SPONDYLUS BRACELETS  
ウミギクガイ, D. 6.3 cm  
Inv. Nos. VEN-1273 to 1275.

541  
腕輪(4点)  
FOUR SPONDYLUS BRACELETS  
ウミギクガイ, D. 6.6 cm  
Inv. Nos. VEN-1276 to 1279.

542  
土器片  
FRAGMENTS OF A POTTERY VESSEL  
土  
Inv. No. VEN-1272.

110号墓出土品(Nos. 543~549)  
GRAVE NO. 110, Infant, 4-6 months.  
小児, 4-6カ月

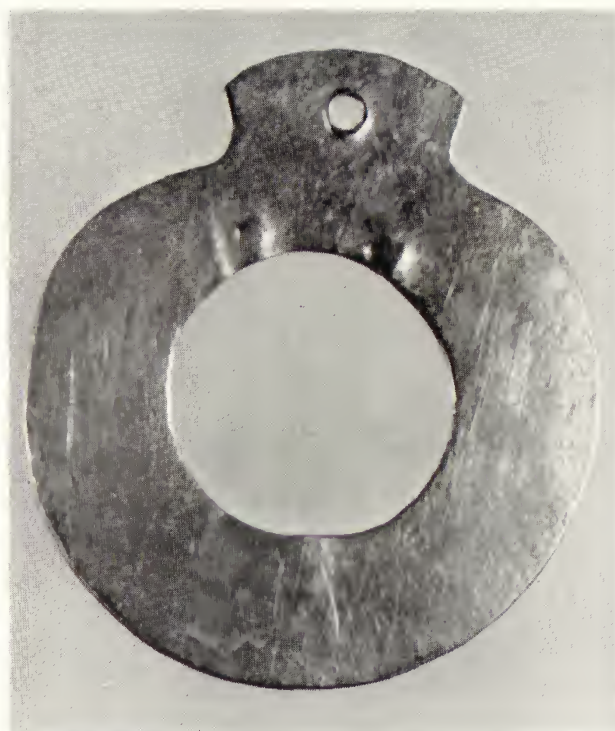
543  
リング(8点)  
EIGHT GOLD RINGS  
金, D. 0.8 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1294.

544  
円筒形ビーズ(27点)  
TWENTY-SEVEN CYLINDRICAL BEADS  
金, W. 0.11 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1295.

545  
偶像  
BONE IDOL  
骨, H. 5 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1298.

546  
碗  
SPONDYLUS CUP  
ウミギクガイ, D. 8.1 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1293.

547  
腕輪  
SPONDYLUS BRACELET  
ウミギクガイ, D. 7.9 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1300.



539



546



553

548  
首飾り(ビーズ26点)  
NECKLACE WITH 26 SNAIL BEADS  
巻貝  
Inv. No. VEN-1290.

549  
碗  
SMALL POTTERY CUP  
土  
Inv. No. VEN-1289.

112号墓出土品(Nos. 550~554)  
GRAVE NO. 112, Male, 25-30 years,  
Straight supine position.  
男, 25-30歳, ぎようがしんでんそう  
仰臥伸展葬

550  
きり  
錐  
COPPER AWL  
銅, L. 6.35 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1316.

551  
せきじん  
石刃  
FLINT KNIFE  
フリント, L. 9.4 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1314.

552  
首飾り(貝ビーズ11点, 石ビーズ3点)  
NECKLACE WITH 11 SPONDYLUS AND  
3 MALACHITE BEADS  
ウミギクガイ, くじゃく石  
Inv. No. VEN-1315.

553  
せきふ  
石斧  
STONE ADZE  
石, L. 3.3 cm  
Inv. No. VEN-1317.

554  
土器  
POTTERY VESSEL  
土  
Inv. No. VEN-1309.



116号墓出土品(Nos. 555~559)

GRAVE NO.116, Female (?), 25-30 years,  
Straight supine position.

女?, 25-30歳, 仰臥伸展葬<sup>ぎようがしんでんそう</sup>

555

斧

COPPER AXE

銅, L. 11.5 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1352.

556

石斧

STONE ADZE

石, L. 5.45 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1348.

557

球形土器

SPHEROIDAL POTTERY VESSEL

土

Inv. No. VEN-1349.

558

器台

POTTERY VESSEL-PEDESTAL

土

Inv. No. VEN-1350.

559

腕輪

SPONDYLUS BRACELET

ウミギクガイ

Inv. No. VEN-1354.

119号墓出土品(Nos. 560~564)

GRAVE NO. 119, Male, 20-25(?) years,  
Flexed side position.

男, 20-25? 歳, 横臥屈葬<sup>おうがくつそう</sup>

560

耳輪(3点)

THREE GOLD EARRINGS

金

Inv. No. VEN-1371.

561

耳輪(2点)

TWO GOLD EARRINGS

金

Inv. No. VEN-1372.

562

腕輪(3点)

THREE SPONDYLUS BRACELETS

ウミギクガイ

Inv. No. VEN-1369.



555



560



567



568

563

腕輪

SPONDYLUS BRACELET

ウミギクガイ

Inv. No. VEN-1370.

564

首飾り(ビーズ26点)

NECKLACE WITH 26 SPONDYLUS BEADS

ウミギクガイ

Inv. No. VEN-1373.

126号墓出土品(Nos. 565~568)

GRAVE NO.126, Female, 25-30 years,  
Straight supine position.

女, 25-30歳, 仰臥伸展葬<sup>ぎようがしんでんそう</sup>

565

腕輪

COPPER BRACELET

銅, D. 5.9 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1394.

566

腕輪

COPPER BRACELET

銅, D. 7.9 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1395.

567

スクレーパー

FLINT SCRAPER

フリント, L. 9.3 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1391.

動物を解体したり, 皮をなめしたりするための道具。

568

スクレーパー

FLINT SCRAPER

フリント, L. 7.8 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1393.



134号墓出土品 (Nos. 569~576)

GRAVE NO.134, Female (?), 25 years,  
Flexed side position.

女?, 25歳, 横臥屈葬

569

鋌形装飾品

GOLD NAIL

金, L. 1 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1422.

570

鋌形装飾品

GOLD NAIL

金, L. 1 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1428a.

571

ひとがた

人形装飾品

GOLD ANTHROPOMORPHIC PLATE

金, D. 0.7 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1428c.

572

きり

錐

COPPER AWL

銅, L. 10.8 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1425.

573

せきじん

石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 10.1 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1427.

574

動物(鹿?)の歯

ANIMAL (DEER?) TOOTH

歯, L. 1.5 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1428.

575

土器

POTTERY VESSEL

土, D. 10 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1419.

576

土器

POTTERY VESSEL

土, D. 12 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1420.



570



577



578

146号墓出土品 (Nos. 577~583)

GRAVE NO.146, Female, 25-30 years,  
Straight supine position.

女, 25-30歳, 仰臥伸展葬

577

斧

COPPER AXE

銅, L. 16.3 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1480.

578

銅製品

COPPER OBJECT

銅, L. 8.8 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1482.

先端が曲がっている。用途不詳。

579

きり

錐

COPPER AWL

銅, L. 10.6 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1487.

580

せきじん

石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 14.6 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1481.

581

せきじん

石刃(断片)

FLINT KNIFE (Fragment)

フリント, L. 2.9 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1487a.

582

円筒形ビーズ

SPONDYLUS CYLINDRICAL BEAD

ウミギクガイ, L. 1.6 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1487b.

583

土器

POTTERY VESSEL

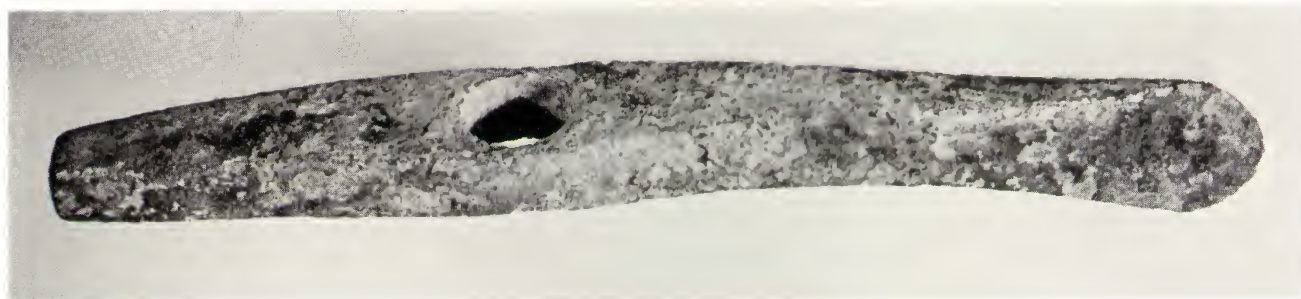
土

Inv. No. VEN-1483.





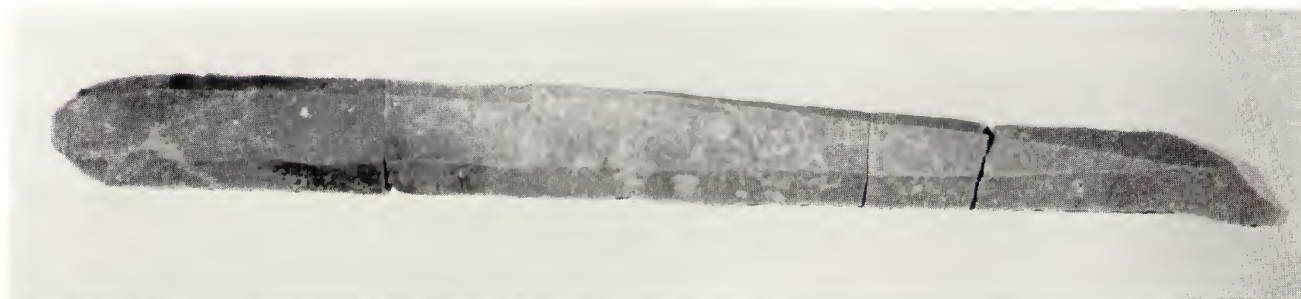
592



586



589



590

151号墓出土品(Nos. 584~592)  
GRAVE NO.151, Male, 14-16 years,  
Straight supine position.

男, 14-16歳, 仰臥伸展葬<sup>ぎようがしんてんそう</sup>

584\*

リング(3点)

THREE GOLD RINGS

金, D. 1.57~1.8 cm

Inv. Nos. VEN-1504, 1509.

585\*

ひとがた

人形装飾品

GOLD ANTHROPOMORPHIC PLATE

金, D. 1.86 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1509c.

586

斧

COPPER AXE

銅, L. 17.9 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1503.

587\*

のみ

COPPER CHISEL

銅

Inv. No. VEN-1507.

588\*

斧

COPPER AXE

銅, L. 9.4 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1509.

柄を通すための孔があけられていない。

589

くさび

COPPER WEDGE

銅, L. 7.5 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1509a.

590

せきじん

石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 33 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1505.

591

せきじん

石刃

FLINT KNIFE

フリント, L. 18.9 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1509e.

592

せきふ

石斧

STONE ADZE

石, L. 3.9 cm

Inv. No. VEN-1508.



ブルガリアと世界各地の比較略年表

	6000 ▼			5000 ▼		4000 ▼		
ブルガリア	新石器時代			銅石器時代				
	初期	中期	後期	前期	後期			
	カラノヴォ I—II	(ヴェセリノヴォ) カラノヴォ III	(カロヤノヴェッツ) カラノヴォ IV	(マリツァ) カラノヴォ V	ヴァルナ II 号墓地	カラノヴォ VI	ヴァルナ I 号墓地	北方草原地帯からの侵入 (空白期)
南ロシア ルーマニア				トリポリエ A 先ククテニ		トリポリエ B ククテニ A		トリポリエ C
中部ヨーロッパ				リニアーポタリー文化 (線文土器文化)				
ギリシア	先セスクロ	セスクロ	シタグロイ I	シタグロイ II ディミニ	シタグロイ III			
小アジア	チャタル・ヒュユク	ハジュラル			ベイジェ・スルタン	クム・テペ		
エジプト				ファイユーム A		メリムデ	ゲルゼー	
メソポタミア	ジャルモ	ハッスナ	ハラフ	ウバイド前期		ウバイド後期		ウルク前期
南シベリア						ヒン	イサコヴォ	
中国						ヤン仰ぎょう	シャオ詔しょう	文
日本	縄文時代早期					縄文時代前期		



3000

2000

1000

B.C. | A.D.

## 青銅器時代

## 鉄器時代

初期

中期

後期

カラノヴォVII(エゼロ)

ノーヴァ・ザゴラ

マレノ

ヴァルチトラン遺宝

巨石文化

トラキア時代

ヘレニズム

E C  
II B

ウサトヴォ

地下横穴墳文化  
ちかおうけつふん木槨墳文化  
もくかくふん

キンメリア

スキタイ

サルマタイ

ミヘルスベルク

バンドケラミク  
(帯文土器文化)ベルピーカー  
(鐘形土器文化)ウルネンフェルト  
(骨壺墓地文化)

ハルシュタット

ラ・テーヌ

シタグロイIV

シタグロイV

ミュケナイ

ヘラドス初期

ヘラドス中期

ヘラドス後期

暗黒時代

古典期

ヘレニズム

トロイI

トロイII

トロイIII-V

キュル・テヘ

トロイVI  
ヒッタイト

アラジャ・ヒュユク

ネオ・ヒッタイト

古典期

ヘレニズム

初期王朝

古王国

中王国

新王国

末期王国

ヘレニズム

原文字期  
レク後期

初期王朝

シュメール

アッカド

ウルIII

イシン・ラルサ

バビロンI

中アッシリア

新アッシリア

新バビロニア

アケメネス朝

ヘレニズム

セロヴォ

アフアナシエヴァ

オクネフ

アンドロノヴォ

カラスク

タガール

タシュトウイク  
匈奴ロンシャン  
竜山文化  
りゅうざん殷(商)  
いん

西周

春秋戦国

秦 前漢

後漢

縄文時代中期

縄文時代後期

縄文時代晩期

弥生時代



# 新石器時代・銅石(器)時代ブルガリアの墓地と単独墓

## NEOLITHIC AND CHALCOLITHIC NECROPOLISES AND SINGLE GRAVES IN BULGARIA



1 グラデシュニツァ

2 カルナタ洞窟

3 デヴェタキ

4 カザンラク

5 アズマク

6 クルモフグラード

7 ルッセ

8 クブラト

9 ラディングラード

10 リリャク

11 ポリャニツァ

12 オフチャロヴォ

13 ヴィニツァ

14 ゴリャーモ・デルチェヴォ

15 デヴニャ

16 ヴァルナII号墓地

17 ヴァルナI号墓地

■ 墓地  
Necropolis

▲ 単独墓  
Single Grave

\* 金製品の発見地点  
Gold Find

● 現在の都市  
Present-day City



# 新石器時代・銅石(器)時代ブルガリアとその周辺の集落址

## NEOLITHIC AND CHALCOLITHIC SETTLEMENTS IN BULGARIA AND ITS SURROUNDINGS



1 グラデシュニツァ  
2 クリヴォドル  
3 オホデン  
4 ザミネツ  
5 プレニツァ  
6 テリシュ  
7 サドヴェツ  
8 ヴォドナ  
9 デヴェタキ  
10 ホトニツァ  
11 ベクリュク  
12 オコル・グラヴァ

13 クレミコフツィ  
14 チェロベチャネ  
15 プホヴォ  
16 ベルニク  
17 ゴレン・バサレル  
18 イフティマン  
19 チェロベツ  
20 チャヴダル  
21 ユナツィテ  
22 パニヤタ  
23 ヤゴディナ  
24 コスティエヴォ

25 ビコヴォ  
26 ヤサ・デベ  
27 メチキュル  
28 クコヴァ  
29 レノヴォ  
30 ガリバヴォ  
31 カザンラク  
32 アズマク  
33 スターラ・ザゴラ鉱泉  
34 スターラ・ザゴラ州立病院  
35 コレナ  
36 ベレクト

37 キリロヴォ  
38 チャタルカ  
39 カラノヴォ  
40 ザゴルツィ  
41 サディエヴォ  
42 エゼロ(ディプシズ)  
43 ディヤドヴォ  
44 ランチェヴァ  
45 ムドレツ  
46 マリツァ(ダヴェバルガン)  
47 クルモフグラード  
48 ルッセ

49 クブラト  
50 ソコル  
51 ラディングラード  
52 ヒサルルク  
53 ネフスキー  
54 ボリヤニツァ  
55 オフチャロヴォ  
56 コジャ・デルメン  
57 ヴィニツァ  
58 サルマノヴォ  
59 スミヤドヴォ  
60 ザヴェト

61 コムナレ  
62 サヴァ  
63 ゴリャーモ・デルチェヴォ  
64 エゼロヴォ  
65 ドゥランクラク  
66 シュブラ I, II  
67 サルクツァ  
68 グメルニツァ  
69 ボヤン  
70 シタグロイ  
71 ディキリタシュ



# 先史東南ヨーロッパの主要な遺跡 MAIN PREHISTORIC SITES IN SOUTH-EAST EUROPE



- |                 |               |           |            |          |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| 1 ニトリヤンスキ・フラードク | 6 ボドログケレシュトゥル | 11 ブバーニ   | 16 ククテニ    | 21 トリポリエ |
| 2 スヴォディン        | 7 ゼンギョヴァルコニ   | 12 オトマニ   | 17 モンテオル   | 22 カラノヴォ |
| 3 コシツェ・バルツァ     | 8 ヴィンチャ       | 13 モイグラード | 18 グメルニツツァ | 23 ヴァルナ  |
| 4 ヴェリケ・ラシュコフツェ  | 9 スタルチェヴォ     | 14 タルタリア  | 19 ボヤン     | 24 セスクロ  |
| 5 ハトヴァン・ウイテレブ   | 10 プロチニク      | 15 サルクツツァ | 20 ハマンジーヤ  | 25 トロイ   |

- ▲ 遺跡  
Archaeological Site
- \* 金製品発見地点  
Gold Find
- 現在の都市  
Present-day City



NEOLITHIC AND CHALCOLITHIC NECROPOLISES  
AND SINGLE GRAVES IN BULGARIA

1. Gradešnitsa
2. The Cave Kalnata
3. Devetaki
4. Kazanlāk
5. Azmak
6. Krumovgrad
7. Russe
8. Kubrat
9. Radingrad
10. Lilyak
11. Polyanitsa
12. Ovčarovo
13. Vinitsa
14. Golyamo Delčevo
15. Devnya
16. Varna II Necropolis
17. Varna I Necropolis

NEOLITHIC AND CHALCOLITHIC SETTLEMENTS  
IN BULGARIA AND ITS SURROUNDINGS

1. Gradešnitsa
2. Krivodol
3. Ohoden
4. Zaminets
5. Blenitsa
6. Teliš
7. Sadovets
8. Vodna
9. Devetaki
10. Hotnitsa
11. Peklyuk
12. Okol-glava
13. Kremikovtsi
14. Čelopečane
15. Buhovo
16. Pernik
17. Goren Pasarel
18. Ihtiman
19. Čelopeč
20. Čavdar
21. Yunatsite
22. Banyata
23. Yagodina
24. Kostievo
25. Bikovo
26. Yasatepe
27. Mečkyur
28. Kukovo
29. Lenovo
30. Gabarevo
31. Kazanlāk
32. Azmak
33. Stara Zagora Mineral Baths
34. Stara Zagora District Hospital
35. Kolena
36. Bereket
37. Kirilovo
38. Čatalka
39. Karanovo
40. Zagortsi
41. Sadievo
42. Ezero (Dipsiz)
43. Dyadovo
44. Rančeva
45. Mudrets
46. Maritsa (Davebargan)
47. Krumovgrad
48. Russe
49. Kubrat
50. Sokol
51. Radingrad
52. Hisarlik
53. Nevski
54. Polyanitsa
55. Ovčarovo
56. Kodžadermen

57. Vinitsa
58. Salmanovo
59. Smyadovo
60. Zavet
61. Komunare
62. Sava
63. Golyamo Delčevo
64. Ezerovo
65. Durankulak
66. Šabla I, II
67. Sălcuța
68. Gumelnița
69. Boian
70. Sitagroi
71. Dikili Taš

MAIN PREHISTORIC SITES  
IN SOUTH-EAST EUROPE

1. Nitriansky Hrádok
2. Svodín
3. Košice-Barca
4. Vel'ke Raškovce
5. Hatvan-Ujtelep
6. Bodrogkeresztúr
7. Zengővárkony
8. Vinča
9. Starčevo
10. Pločnik
11. Bubanj
12. Otomani
13. Moigrad
14. Tărtăria
15. Sălcuța
16. Cucuteni
17. Monteoru
18. Gumelnița
19. Boian
20. Hamangia
21. Tripol'e
22. Karanovo
23. Varna
24. Sesklo
25. Troy



